Four Main Shankaracharya Peethams- Part - I to IV

Compiled by

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Sringeri **Badrinath**

Dwarka **Puri**

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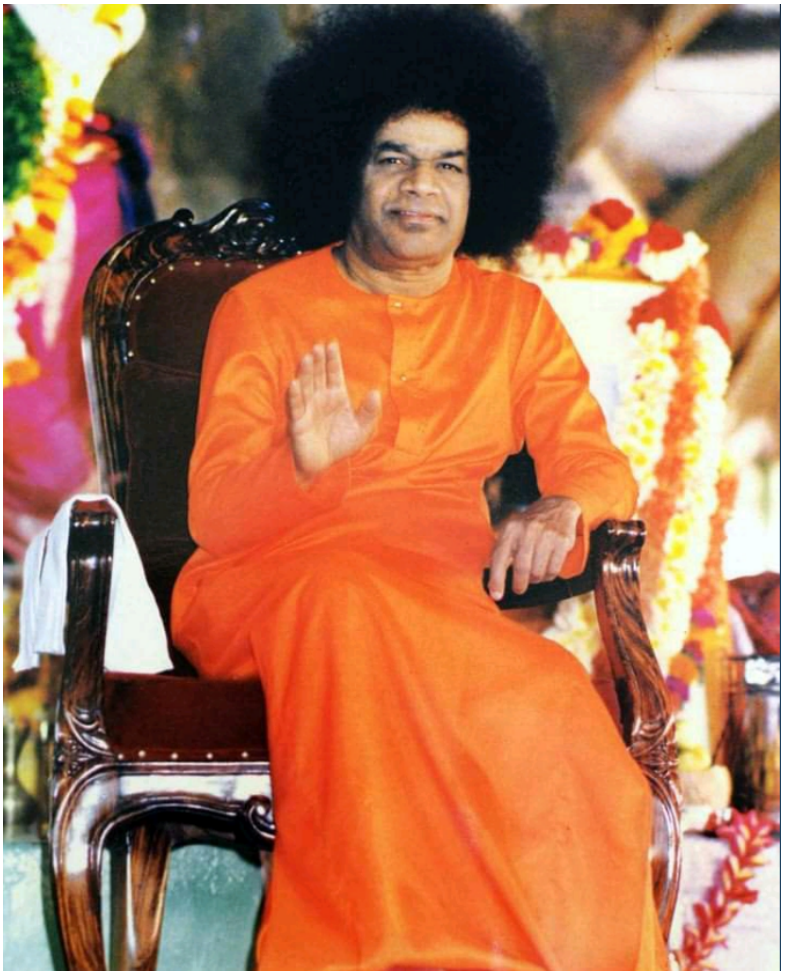
Dedication

This work is lovingly dedicated at the lotus feet of:

Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba



There is only ONE caste -The Caste of Humanity

There is only ONE religion –The Religion of Love

There is only ONE language –The Language of the Heart

There is only ONE God –He is Omnipresent

.....Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba

CONTENTS

Following are the 4 Mathams (temples) for which information is given in this ebook:

1 **Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri**

2 **Uttaramnaya Sri Jyotir Peetham | Jyotir Math, Badrinath**

3 **Paschimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham, Dwarka | Kalika Math |**

4 **Purvamnaya Sri Govardhana Peetham, Puri | Govardhan Math |**

APPENDIX

Above entries for temples and Appendix are hyperlinks. Click on the item which you wish to see, and you will be taken to the respective page in this document.

For each temple, the second page is CONTENTS page. Entries on that page are also hyperlinks. Using these hyperlinks, one can navigate to the desired place within the document of that temple.

PREFACE

Adi Guru Shankaracharya during his short span of life on earth travelled across India. He wrote voluminous commentaries on ancient Indian texts including the Bhagavad Gita, the Vedas, and the Upanishad. He composed numerous beautiful hymns for various Gods and Goddesses. He also established 4 Mathas in India, known as Amnayaya Peethams or Adi Shankaracharya Mathas. These were established with the objective of sustaining and also propagating Sanatana Dharma.

The four ancient Shankaracharya Mutts established by Adi Shankaracharya himself are located in Sringeri in Karnataka, Dwarka in Gujarat, Puri in Odisha, and Joshimath near Badrinath in Uttarakhand.

Information on all the 4 temples were published serially recently.

For each temple, information in respect of its history, legends, architecture, spiritual importance, poojas, festivals, how to reach there, important sights nearby etc are given. Also, very good photos, links to videos about the temple, its history, poojas, important stotras etc are given.

This ebook is a combined version of information on temples I to IV.

An Appendix gives links to YouTube videos of stotras, shlokas etc for Lord Shiva, Goddess Durga sung by famous artists.
"Good sites" gives links to useful sites which give information on Vedas , Upanishads, mantras, prayers.. etc of various forms of Godhead.

Acknowledgements:

Many of my friends and relatives have actively encouraged me in my attempt to compile this free ebook. I sincerely thank them for their support.

My wife Kala has always encouraged and supported me in all my literary works, sacrificing much of her time. I express my deep appreciation to her.

I have drawn heavily from many references, viz. Wikipedia, Official website of the temple, and associated YouTube videos etc.

Finally, I express my immense gratitude to Sri Sathya Sai Baba for His Grace and blessings, prompting me to initiate, continue and complete this work.

M. Thirumaleshwar,

December 15, 2021

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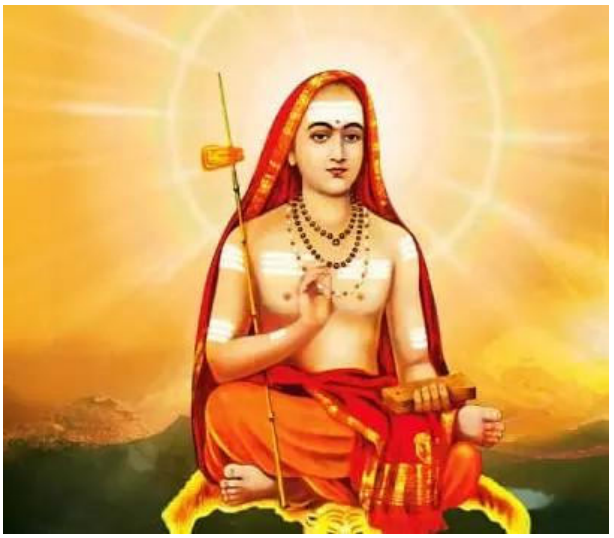

Four Main Shankaracharya Peethams- Part - I

A. Introduction
B. Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri

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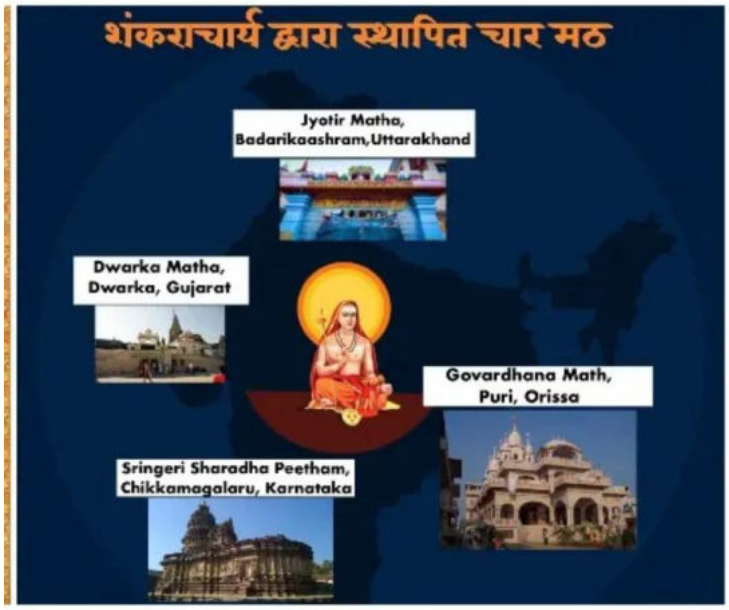


CONTENTS

Entries on this page are hyperlinks to help in easy navigation in document

Introduction 1

Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri 1

INTRODUCTION 4

A1. Brief Biography of Adi Shankaracharya 4

Ref: culturalindia.net 4

Birth 5

Life 5

Disciples 6

Death 7

Works 7

Philosophy 7

Influence on Hinduism 7

Mathas 7

A2. Shankaracharya Peethams: 8

Ref: imvoyager.com 8

Shankaracharya Peethas In India: Map 9

Shankaracharya Math List 9

Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri | Sringeri Math | 10

Pascimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham, Dwarka | Kalika Math | 11

Purvamnaya Sri Govardhana Peetham, Puri | Govardhan Math | 11

Uttaramnaya Sri Jyotir Peetham | Jyotir Math | 12

Ref: walkthroughindia.com 13

Govardhana Matha, Odisha – Rig Veda 13

Sharada Peetham, Karnataka – Yajur Veda 13

Dwaraka Pitha, Gujarat – Sama Veda 14

Jyotir Math, Uttarakhand – Atharva Veda 14

Ref: Wikipedia 15

Establishment of the tradition 15

Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri 16

Ref: Wikipedia 16

Location 17

History 17

Monastery buildings 21

Temples 21

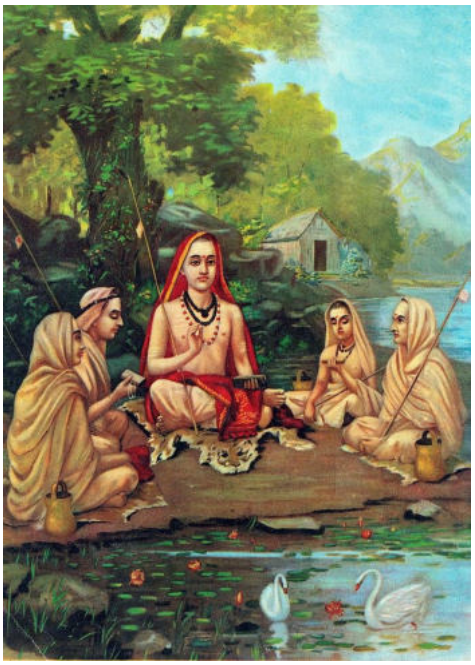
Library 22

Organisation 22

Modern era pontiffs 23

Photos: 24

Ref: holidify.com 27
Sringeri Mutt, Sringeri Overview 28
History of Sringeri Mutt 28
Rashi Stambhas at Sringeri Mutt 28
Tips For Visiting Sringeri Mutt 29
How To Reach Sringeri Mutt 29
Photos: 30
Ref: sringeri.net 33
History: 33
Sevas: 36
Various temples in the complex: 37
Activities of Mutt 38
CEO and Administratrator: 39
Do’s and Don’ts for pilgrims: 40
Contact: 41
Other Temples Nearby: 42
Ref: FaceBook page:shishyavrunda of Sri Sringeri Sharada Peetham 45
Photos: 45
FB Videos: 90
YouTube Videos: 92



A. INTRODUCTION

A1. Brief Biography of Adi Shankaracharya

Ref: culturalindia.net

Adi Shankaracharya: Fast Facts

Date of Birth: 788 CE
Place of Birth: Kaladi, Kerala, India

Date of Death: 820 CE
Place of Death: Kedarnath, Uttarakhand, India

Father: Sivaguru
Mother: Aryamba

Teacher/Guru: Govinda Bhagavatpada
Disciples: Padmapada, Totakacharya, Hasta Malaka, Sureshvara

Philosophy: Advaita Vedanta
Founder of: Dashanami Sampradaya, Advaita Vedanta

Adi Shankara was an Indian philosopher and theologian who expounded the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta. He renounced the worldly pleasures at a very young age. Shankaracharya amalgamated the ideologies of ancient ‘Advaita Vedanta’ and also explained the basic ideas of Upanishads. He advocated the oldest concept of Hinduism which explains the unification

of the soul (atman) with the Supreme Soul (Nirguna Brahman). Though he is best known for popularising ‘Advaita Vedanta’, one of Shankaracharya’s most important works is his efforts to synthesize the six sub-sects, known as ‘Shanmata.’ ‘Shanmata’, which literally translates to ‘six religions,’ is the worship of six supreme deities. Shankaracharya explained the existence of one Supreme Being (Brahman) and that the six supreme deities are part of one divine power. He also founded ‘Dashanami Sampradaya,’ which talks about leading a monastic life. While Shankaracharya was a firm believer in ancient Hinduism, he condemned the ‘Mimamsa school of Hinduism’ which was purely based on ritual practices. Throughout the course of his journey, Shankaracharya discussed his ideas with various other philosophers and fine-tuned his own teachings from time to time. Shankaracharya founded four monasteries (mathas) that continue to spread his teachings.

Birth

Shankara, as he was known before becoming a great teacher, was born into a poor Brahmin family at Kaladi, present day Kerala, India. His parents, Sivaguru and Aryamba, offered their prayers to Lord Shiva, requesting the deity to bless them with a child. Their prayers were soon answered in the form of a baby boy. A few theories suggest that Aryamba had a dream in which Lord Shiva himself promised her that he would be taking birth as her child. Hence, many consider Shankara as a reincarnation of Shiva. Shankara was educated by his mother as he lost his father when he was just seven. Aryamba played a key role in teaching Vedas and Upanishads to a young Shankara.

There is a lot of confusion regarding the birth-date of Shankara as different sources have proposed several different dates. The most accepted birth-date places him as a scholar from the first half of the 8th century CE.

Life

Throughout the course of his early life, Shankara astounded many with his knowledge intelligence. He started writing his own analysis of the Upanishads, Brahma Sutras and the Bhagavad Gita at a young age. Right from his childhood, he was keen on becoming a monk. Though his idea of becoming a monk was opposed by his mother, Shankara knew exactly what he had to do. Once he accompanied his mother to a nearby river and took a plunge into the river. Suddenly, a crocodile appeared from beneath the river and caught hold of his leg. Shankara then cried out to his mother, saying that a crocodile was pulling him into the river. When his mother felt helpless, Shankara urged her to allow him to die as a monk. As soon as Aryamba gave her consent, the crocodile spared Shankara’s life and went back into the river. Shankara was miraculously unharmed and went on to become a monk as his mother had already given him the permission to do so.

He then went in search of a guru and according to a few ancient scripts, a young Shankara walked at least 2000 kilometres before meeting Govinda Bhagavatpada. Under Govinda Bhagavatpada’s guidance, Shankara studied ‘Gaudapadiya Karika’, ‘Brahmasutra’, Vedas, and Upanishads. To his teacher’s amazement, Shankara was able to master almost all the ancient scripts in a short time. He even started writing commentaries on major religious scripts. Once he had a clear understanding of the ancient Hindu scripts, he started traveling

across India, propagating ‘Advaita Vedanta’ and ‘Dashanami Sampradaya.’ During the course of his journey, Shankara’s teachings were challenged by many philosophers and thinkers. He was even involved in a number of debates pertaining to Hinduism and its beliefs, but Shankara managed to astound all his doubters with his intelligence and clarity. He then went about propagating his ideas and was soon accepted as a guru by many.

Disciples

Shankara came to be known as Shankaracharya among his disciples. Though he had several disciples, four of them would go on to achieve great heights to be later considered as Shankaracharya’s main disciples. They were also entrusted with the responsibility of heading the four monasteries (mathas) founded by Shankaracharya. Here are Shankara’s four disciples:

- **Padmapada** – Padmapada was born Sanandana and later went on to become one of the most ardent followers of Adi Shankaracharya. According to the ancient texts, Sanandana was once drying his master’s clothes on the banks of Ganges. When Shankaracharya asked for his clothes from the other side of the river, Sanandana started crossing the mighty Ganges, holding his master’s clothes close to his chest. To the amazement of the onlookers, many lotuses emerged from the river and supported Sanandana’s weight, saving him from drowning. After crossing the river, Sanandana handed the clothes over to Shankaracharya who then bestowed him with the name ‘Padmapada’ which literally means ‘the one with lotus feet.’ Padmapada founded ‘Thekke Matham’, a monastery in Thrissur, Kerala.
- **Totakacharya** – Totakacharya was born Giri and became a disciple of Adi Shankaracharya at a very young age. Giri was considered a fool by Shankaracharya’s other disciples. He was hardly interested in learning but was completely devoted to his master. Once, when Shankaracharya held on to his teachings as he waited patiently for Giri to join the rest of his disciples, Padmapada urged his master to go ahead as he thought teaching anything to Giri was a sheer waste of time. Shankaracharya then decided to reward Giri for his devotion and mentally transferred all his knowledge to Giri. Giri then went on to compose a poem named ‘Totakashtakam’ and came to be known as Totakacharya. Totakacharya founded a monastery named ‘Vadakke Modam’ in Thrissur.
- **Hasta Malaka** – When Shankaracharya visited a village near Kollur (Karnataka), a Brahmin named Prabhakara came forward, along with his son, to meet him. Prabhakara told him that his son is a lunatic and that he is good for nothing. Shankaracharya looked at his son and asked him a few questions. The boy then replied in verses which explained Advaita philosophy. Amazed by his knowledge, Shankaracharya named him Hasta Malaka and accepted him as his disciple. Hasta Malaka founded ‘Idayil Matham’ in Thrissur.
- **Sureshvara** – Sureshvara was born Mandana Misra and was leading the life of an average householder. Misra was a brilliant exponent of ‘Karma Mimamsa’ and was considered Shankaracharya’s contemporary. When Shankaracharya finally met the famous Mandana Misra, he challenged him to a debate. After a furious debate which went on for months, Mandana Misra finally accepted defeat and agreed to become

Shankaracharya's disciple. He came to be known as Sureshvara and founded 'Naduvil Matham' in Thrissur.

Death

At the age of 32, Adi Shankaracharya retired to the Himalayas and is believed to have entered a cave near Kedarnath. He was never seen again and the cave that he entered is considered as his final resting place.

Works

Adi Shankaracharya is renowned for his spectacular commentaries on ancient texts. His review of 'Brahma Sutra' is known as 'Brahmasutrabhasya', and it is the oldest surviving commentary on 'Brahma Sutra'. It is also considered as his best work. He also wrote commentaries on Bhagavad Gita, and the ten principal Upanishads. Adi Shankaracharya is also well-known for his 'stotras' (poems). He composed many poems, praising gods and goddesses. The ones dedicated to Krishna and Shiva are considered most important among his 'stotras'. He also composed the famous 'Upadesasahasri' which literally translates to 'a thousand teachings.' 'Upadesasahasri' is one of his most important philosophical works.

Philosophy

Adi Shankaracharya's philosophy was simple and straightforward. He advocated the existence of the soul and the Supreme Soul. He believed that the Supreme Soul alone is real and unchanging while the soul is a changing entity and that it does not have absolute existence.

Influence on Hinduism

Adi Shankaracharya became a key figure in restoring belief in the Vedas and Upanishads. Smartism, a subsect of Hinduism, was formed based on his teachings. He is also credited with making Hindus understand the existence of one Supreme Being. He explained that all other deities are just different forms of the Supreme Being. The monasteries founded by Shankaracharya had a great influence in reforming Hinduism.

Mathas

Adi Shankaracharya founded four monasteries (mathas) - one each at the four cardinal points in India. Here are the four mathas founded by Shankara:

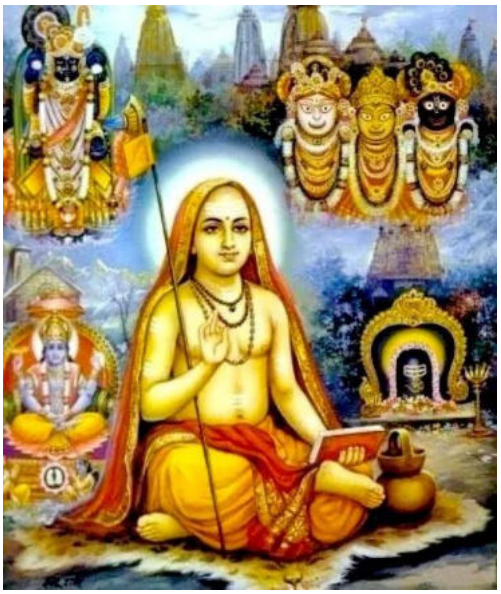
- **Sringeri Sharada Peetham** – This was the first monastery founded by Adi Shankaracharya. It is located at the southern part of India, along the banks of Tunga. Sureshvara was made the head of this matha as Shankaracharya moved on to establish other mathas. Sringeri Sharada Peetham advocates 'Aham Brahmasmi' (I am Brahman) and was formed on the basis of Yajur Veda.

- **Dvaraka Pitha** - Dvaraka Pitha is located in the western part of India. Hasta Malaka, who came to be known as Hastamalakacharya, was made the head of this matha. Dvaraka Pitha advocates ‘Tattvamasi’ (That thou art) and was formed on the basis of Sama Veda.
- **Jyotirmatha Peetham** – This monastery is located in the northern part of India. Totakacharya was made the head of this matha which advocates ‘Ayamatma Brahma’ (This Atman is Brahman). Jyotirmatha Peetham was formed on the basis of Atharva Veda.
- **Govardhana matha** - Govardhana matha is located at the eastern part of India. The matha is a part of the famous Jagannath temple. Padmapada was made the head of this monastery which advocates ‘Prajnanam Brahma’ (Consciousness is Brahman). It was formed on the basis of Rig Veda.

A2. Shankaracharya Peethams:

Ref: imvoyager.com

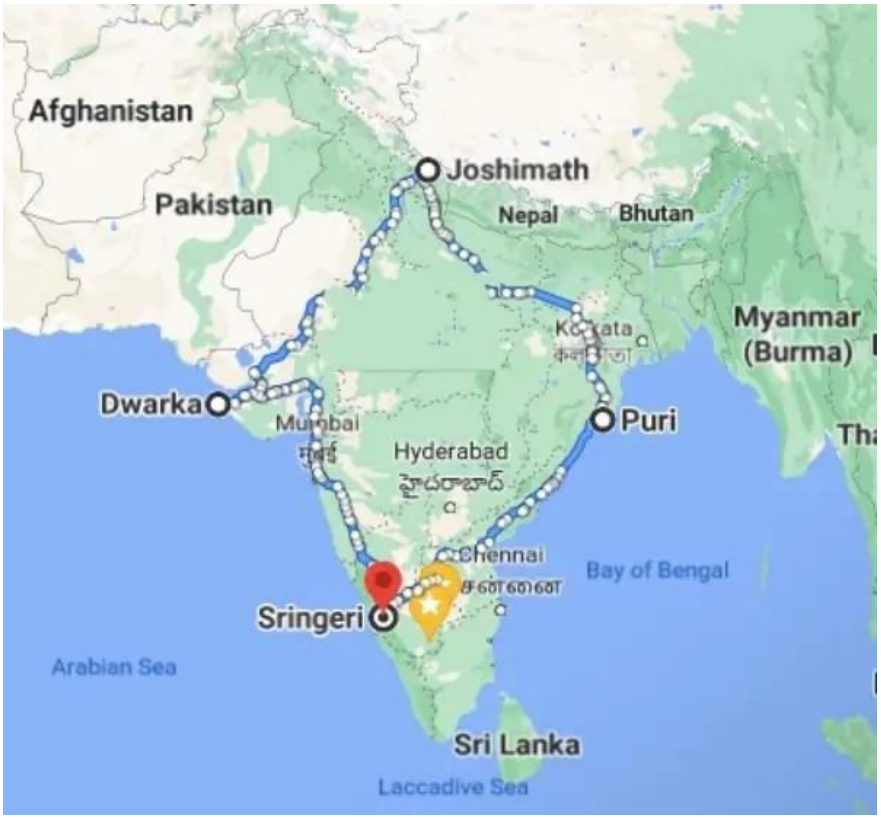
Adi Shankaracharya or Aadi Guru Shankaracharya is a saint, philosopher, and poet, who is credited with the revival of Hinduism. His legacy lives on in the form of the four Shankaracharya Peeth, also referred to as four Mathas of Shankaracharya. These Mathas in India were established by Adi Shankaracharya in the four cardinal directions. Each of the four mathas of Shankaracharya was assigned one of the Vedas to study and propagate. 4 Disciples Of Adi Shankaracharya, were given the responsibility of managing one of the four Mutts of Shankaracharya. Read on to know more about the Shankaracharya Math List, the Mathas in India established by Aadi Guru Shankaracharya, and other details



Aadi Guru Shankaracharya during his short span of life on earth traveled across India. He wrote voluminous commentaries on ancient Indian texts including the Bhagavad Gita, the Vedas, and the Upanishad. He composed numerous beautiful hymns for various Gods and

Goddesses. He also established 4 Mathas in India, known as Amnayaya Peethams or Adi Shankaracharya Mathas. These were established with the objective of sustaining and also propagating Sanatana Dharma.

Shankaracharya Peethas In India: Map



Shankaracharya Math List

Sharada Peetham, Karnataka – Yajur Veda
Govardhana Matha, Odisha – Rig Veda
Dwaraka Pitha, Gujarat – Sama Veda

The four ancient Shankaracharya Mutts established by Adi Shankaracharya himself are located in Sringeri in Karnataka, Dwarka in Gujarat, Puri in Odisha, and Joshimath near Badrinath in Uttarakhand. These 4 Mutts Of Shankaracharya are beacons that have kept the light of Advaita Vedanta and Sanatan Dharma glowing for many centuries. They continue to be shining lights of knowledge and spirituality for millions of Indians.
The four Mutts established by Shankaracharya, the Vedas assigned to each, and the place of these Mutts are shown in the table below.

Sr. No	Direction	Name of Mutt	Location	Veda	Designated Disciple
1	South	Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham	Sringeri	Yajurveda	Sureshwara
2	East	Purvamnaya Sri Govardhana Peetham	Puri	Rigveda	Hastamalaka
3	West	Sri Pashimamnaya Kalika Peetha	Dwarka	Samaveda	Padmapada
4	North	Uttarāmnāya Śrī Jyotir Pītham	Badrinath	Atharvaveda	Totaka

Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri | Sringeri Math | Shankaracharya Peeth In The South

The Sri Sharada Peetham is the first of the four Mutts of Shankaracharya that was established in the 8th century by Adi Shankaracharya. The Sri Sharada Peetham is located in the beautiful and lush environs of Sringeri, a town that nestles in the midst of the verdant hills of the Sahayadri mountain ranges. Sringeri is located in the Chikmagalur district of Karnataka in India.

The Sringeri Mutt stands on the banks of the Tunga river. The first pontiff of the Sringeri peetham was one of Adi Shankaracharya's most senior disciples, Sri Sureshvaracharya. Sri Sureshvaracharya was earlier known as Mandan Mishra and had been defeated by Adi Shankaracharya in a debate, following which, he had become Adi Shankaracharya's disciple and trusted follower.

The current Shankaracharya of the Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri, is Sri Bharathi Tirtha Swami, who is the 36th Jagadguru of the math, in an unbroken line of succession, since the first Shankaracharya Sri Sureshvaracharya. The Sringeri Sarada Peetham is devoted to the

study and dissemination of the Yajur Veda, and the study of the Mahavakya, “अहं ब्रह्मास्मि” (Aham Brahmasmi), which literally means, “I am Brahma”.

Pascimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham, Dwarka | Kalika Math |

Shankaracharya Peeth In The West

Dwarka, which is believed to be the ancient kingdom of Lord Krishna is a sacred place for Hindus. It is home not only to the famous Dwarkadhish and Rukminidevi temple as well as the Nageshvara Jyotirlinga but also the location of the Pascimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham. This matha is also known as Kalika Matha and is located within the Dwarakadhish temple, on the banks of the River Gomati.

The first Acharya of the Kalika Matha in Dwarka was another direct disciple of Adi Shankaracharya, Sri Hastamalakacharya. The current pontiff of the Pascimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham in Dwarka is Shri Swaroopanand Saraswati. The Kalika Matha is devoted to the study of the Samveda and the study of the Mahavakya, “तत् त्वम् असि”(Tat Tvam Asi), which literally means, “Thou art That.”

Purvamnaya Sri Govardhana Peetham, Puri | Govardhan Math |

Shankaracharya Peeth In The East

The historic and ancient city of Puri near Bhubaneshwar in Odisha is well known for its Jagannath temple and the historic Rath Yatra. Puri is also the location where Adi Shankaracharya set up one of his 4 Mathas In India. This Shankaracharya Peeth is also known as Govardhan Math. The Tirtha or water source associated with this Peetham is Mahadodhi or the sea in the form of the Bay of Bengal.

The first Acharya of the Sri Govardhan Math was Sri Padmapadacharya, another direct disciple of Aadi Shankaracharya. The current Shankaracharya of Puri is Swami Nishchalananda Saraswati. The Govardhan Matha is engaged in the study and dissemination of the oldest of the Vedas. the Rigveda. The Mahavakya that has been assigned to the Matha by Adi Shankaracharya is, “प्रज्ञानम् ब्रह्म,”(prajñānam Brahma), which literally means, “Insight is Brahma.”

Uttaramnaya Sri Jyotir Peetham | Jyotir Math |

Shankaracharya Peeth In The North

The Shankaracharya Peeth located on the northern cardinal point of India is the Jyotir Math, located in the picturesque locale of Joshimath in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand in India. Joshimath is about 254 kilometres from Rishikesh and 46 kilometers from Badrinath. The Peetham is known as Jyotir Math and is located near the River Alaknanda.
The first Acharya of the Jyotir Math was another disciple of Aadi Shankaracharya, Totakacharya. Currently, Swami Swaroopanand Saraswati of the Kalika Math in Dwarka presides over the affairs of the Jyotir Math as a caretaker. The post of the Pontiff is currently vacant and disputed.
The Jyotir Math is focused on the study of the Atharva Veda and the Mahavakya associated with this Matha is, “अयम् आत्मा ब्रह्म”(Ayam Ātmā Brahma), which literally means, “The Self is Brahma.”

We hope you liked this post about the four Amnaya Peethams established in the four cardinal directions by Adi Shankaracharya. We end with a quote from Adi Shankaracharya.

“Like the appearance of silver in mother of pearl, the world seems real until the Self, the underlying reality, is realized.”..... Adi Shankaracharya

Ref: walkthroughindia.com

Govardhana Matha, Odisha – Rig Veda

Govardhana matha is located in the coastal city of Puri in Odisha and associated with the Lord Jagannath temple. The Eastern part of the Indian subcontinent from Bihar to till Rajamundry and Orissa to Arunachal Pradesh,comes under this Math

Sharada Peetham, Karnataka – Yajur Veda

Sringeri Sharada Peetha was established by Adi Shankara on the banks of the Tunga River in Chikkamagalur district in Karnataka. Town of Sringeri is the site of the first Matha in India and one of the famous matha in Karnataka state along with Ramachandrapura Math

Dwaraka Pitha, Gujarat – Sama Veda

Dwaraka Matha is also called as Saradha Matha is situated in the ancient coastal city of Dwaraka in Gujarat. It is one of the four cardinal mathas established by Adi Shankara and associated with Dwarakadheesh Temple.

Jyotir Math, Uttarakhand – Atharva Veda

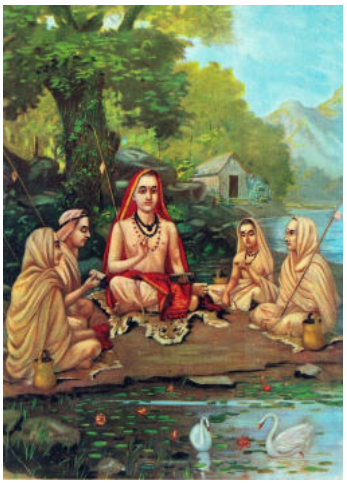
Jyotir Math or Jyotir Pitha is located in a city with same name Jyotirmath in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. Jyotirmath is gateway to Himalayan mountains,trekking and pilgrim centres like Badrinath and Auli Ropeway, one of the longest ropeways in India.

Other Famous Mathas in India

- Gaudapadacharya Matha, Goa
- Kanchi Matha, Tamil Nadu
- Belur Matha, West Bengal
- Kashi Math, Uttar Pradesh
- Ramachandrapura Math, Karnataka

Ref: Wikipedia

Establishment of the tradition



Adi Shankara set up four monasteries known as Mathas or Peethams, in the North, South, East and West of India, to be held by realised men who would be known as Shankaracharyas. They would take on the role of teacher and could be consulted by anyone with sincere queries of a spiritual nature.[3][4]

The table below gives an overview of the four Amnaya Mathas founded by Adi Shankara, and their details.[5]

Shishya (lineage)	Direction	*Maṭha*	*Mahāvākya*	Veda	*Sampradaya*
Padmapāda	East	*Puri Govardhanmaṭha Pīṭhaṃ*	*Prajñānam brahma (Consciousness is supreme being)*	Rig Veda	Bhogavala
Sureśvara	South	*Sringeri Śārada Pīṭhaṃ*	*Aham brahmāsmi (I am the supreme being)*	Yajur Veda	*Bhūrivala*
Hastāmalakācārya	West	*Dvāraka Kalika Pīṭhaṃ*	*Tattvamasi (That thou art)*	Sama Veda	Kitavala
Toṭakācārya	North	*Badari Jyotirmaṭha Pīṭhaṃ*	*Ayamātmānam brahma (This Atman is supreme being)*	Atharva Veda	Nandavala

B. Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri

Ref: Wikipedia

Dakṣināmnāya Śrī Śāradā Pītham or Sri Sringeri Mutt is one amongst the four cardinal pīthams established by acharya Śrī Ādi Śaṅkara to preserve and propagate Sanātana Dharma and Advaita Vedānta, the doctrine of non-dualism. Located in Śringerī in Chikmagalur district in Karnataka, India, it is the Southern Āmnāya Pītham amongst the four Chaturāmnāya Pīthams, with the others being the Dvārakā Śāradā Pītham (Gujarat) in the West, Purī Govardhana Pīṭhaṃ (Odisha) in the East and Badri Jyotishpīṭhaṃ (Uttarakhand) in the North.[1]

Śri Śringerī Mutt, as the Pītham is referred to in common parlance, is situated on the banks of the Tuṅgā River in Śringerī. The Mutt complex consists of shrines on both the northern and southern banks of the river. The three prominent shrines on the northern bank of the Tunga are dedicated to the presiding deity of the Pītham and the divinity of Ātma-vidyā - Śrī Śāradā,[2] Śrī Ādi Śaṅkara,[3] and Jagadguru Śrī Vidyāśankara Tīrtha,[4][5] the 10th Jagadguru of the Pītham. The southern bank houses the residence of the reigning pontiff, the adhisthānam shrines of the previous pontiffs and the Sadvidyā Sañjīvini Samskrita Mahāpāthashālā.

The Pītham is traditionally headed by an ascetic pontiff belonging to the Dashanāmī order of monasticism, the Jagadguru Śankarāchārya. The first pontiff of the Pītham was Śrī Ādi Śaṅkara's eldest disciple, Śrī Sureshvarāchārya,[6] renowned for his treatises on Vedānta -

Mānasollāsa and Naishkarmya-Siddhi. The current pontiff, Śrī Bhārathī Tīrtha Svāmin is the 36th Jagadguru in the since-unbroken spiritual succession of pontiffs.[7]

The Pitham has conflict with other Sringeri mutt named Koodli Sringeri Sharada Peetham, which claims to the be the original mutt and calls Sringeri Sharada Peetham as Tunga Sringeri Sharada Peetham [1]

The Pītham is one of the major Hindu monastic institutions that has historically coordinated Smārta tradition and monastic activities through satellite institutions in South India, preserved Sanskrit literature and pursued Advaita studies.[8] The Pītham runs several vedic schools (pathashalas), maintains libraries and repositories of historic Sanskrit manuscripts.[9][10][11] Along with other Hindu monasteries, the Śringerī Mutt has been active in preserving Vedas, sponsoring students and recitals, Sanskrit scholarship, and celebrating traditional annual festivals such as Śaṅkara Jayanti and Guru Pūrnima (Vyāsa Pūrnima).[12] The Pītham has branches across India and maintains temples at several locations.[13] It also has a social outreach programme.[14]

Location

Sri Sharada Peetham is located in Sringeri about 85 kilometres (53 mi) east of Udupi and 100 kilometres (62 mi) northeast from Mangaluru across the Western Ghats, and about 335 kilometres (208 mi) west-northwest from the state capital, Bengaluru.[15] Sringeri can be accessed from Bangalore and Mangalore via road.

History

Chaturāmnāya Peethams

Sri Adi Shankaracharya, the principal exponent of Advaita Vedanta, established four pithams (dioceses) in India to preserve and propagate Sanatana Dharma and Advaita Vedanta. These were Sringeri Sri Sharada Peetham (Karnataka) in the South, Dvārakā Śāradā Pītham (Gujarat) in the West, Purī Govardhan Pīṭhaṃ (Odisha) in the East and Badri Jyotishpīṭhaṃ (Uttarakhand) in the North.[16][17] He also instituted the tradition of appointing a succession of monastic pontifical heads, called the Jagadgurus, to each of the four monasteries, installing Sri Sureshvaracharya, Sri Hastamalakacharya, Sri Padmapadacharya and Sri Totakacharya as the first Jagadgurus of the Peethams at Sringeri, Dvaraka, Puri and Badri respectively.

Establishment by Sri Adi Shankara

A hagiographic legend states that Sri Adi Shankara, during His travels across India, witnessed a snake unveiling its hood like an umbrella to shield a pregnant frog from the hot sun on the banks of the river Tunga in Sringeri. Deducing that non-violence amongst natural predators was innate to a holy spot, Sri Adi Shankara decided to establish His first Peetham in Sringeri. Sringeri is independently associated with Sage Rishyasringa of Ramayana fame, son of Sage Vibhandaka.[18]

Sri Adi Shankara installed Sri Sureshwaracharya, believed to be the same as Maṇḍana Miśra,[19][20] as the first acharya of the Peetham at Sringeri before resuming his tour to establish the three remaining Peethams at Puri, Dwaraka and Badarinath. The math holds one of the four Mahavaakyas, Aham-Bramhasmi. The math has a lineage of Jagadgurus, stretching back straight to Sri Adi Shankaracharya himself. The present and 36th Jagadguru acharya of this peetham is Jagadguru Bharathi Teertha Mahaswami. His guru was Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Vidyatirtha Mahaswami. The successor-designate (the 37th Jagadguru acharya) was appointed in 2015, and was given the Yogapatta (monastic name) Sri Vidhushekhara Bharati Mahaswami.[21]

The history of Sringeri Peetham from the time of Adi Shankara to about the 14th-century is unclear, in part because the sources are contradictory about the dates and events, in part because of the loss of records, and also because the pontiffs of the monastery adopted the same name which has created confusion in understanding the surviving records.[22] The early inscriptions that mention Sringeri, all in Nagari script and the regional Kannada language, are donative or commemorative. Though useful in establishing the significance of the matha, they lack details to help establish the early history.[23] According to Hermann Kulke, the early history of Sringeri is unknown and the earliest epigraphical evidence in the region is from the 12th-century and belongs to the Jainism tradition.[24]

Vijayanagara era

The history of Sringeri Peetha after the 13th-century, in the Vijayanagara Empire era is found in the matha's literature as well as in kadatas (ledger records and inscriptions of various forms) and sanads (charters).[25][26]

A Sringeri monk and scholar named Vidyaranya (sometimes referred to as Madhava Vidyaranya,[27] or Madhavacharya[28]) was an ideological support and the intellectual inspiration for the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire.[29][30][31] He helped Harihara I and his brother Bukka to build a Hindu army to overthrow the Muslim rule in the Deccan region, and re-establish a powerful Hindu kingdom from Hampi. In his counsel, the Vijayanagara founders lead an expansive liberation of much of the southern Indian peninsula from the Sultanates that had formed after several invasions by the Delhi Sultanate. The monk's efforts were supported by the 10th and 11th pontiff of Sringeri peetham. Vidyaranya later became the 12th acharya of the Sringeri peetham in 1375 CE.[30][29][27] Shortly after the start of the Vijayanagara empire in 1336 CE, the rulers began building the Vidyashankara temple at the Sringeri peetham site. This temple was completed in 1338.[30] The Vijayanagara rulers repaired and built numerous more Hindu and Jain temples in and around the Sringeri matha and elsewhere in their empire. This is a period where numerous inscriptions help establish the significance of the Sringeri peetham from the 14th-century onwards.[32][33]

The Vijayanagara rulers Harihara and Bukka gave a sarvamanya (tax-exempt) gift of land in and around Sringeri in 1346 CE to the Sringeri matha guru Bharati Tirtha, in a manner common in the Indian tradition for centuries, to help defray the costs of operating the monastery and temples.[34][35] The grant is evidenced by a stone inscription by the king who reverentially refers to the 10th pontiff of Sringeri matha as a guru (counsellor, teacher).[30] This grant became a six-century tradition that ended in the 1960s and 1970s

when the Indian central government introduced and enforced a land-reform law that redistributed the land.[34] The Vijayanagara empire gift also began a regional philanthropic tradition of endowments by the wealthy and the elderly population to the Sringeri matha. The matha managed the land and therefore operated as a sociopolitical network and land-grant institution for over 600 years beyond its religious role and spiritual scholarship.[34] This relationship between the monastery and the regional population has been guided by a mutual upcara (hospitality, appropriate conduct) guideline between the matha and the populace.[34] According to Leela Prasad, this upcara has been guided by the Hindu Dharmasutras and Dharmasastras texts preserved and interpreted by the matha, one composed by a range of authors and generally dated to be from the second half of the 1st-millennium BCE through about 400 CE.[36]

The Vijayanagara kings visited the Sringeri monastery many times over some 200 years and left inscriptions praising the monks, revering their knowledge of the Vedas and their scholarship. The monastery also provided the Vijayanagara empire administration with guidance on governance.[30] The descendant rulers of the Vijayanagara empire regularly visited the monastery and made a series of endowments to the Sringeri matha as evidenced by various inscriptions.[37] They also established the agrahara of Vidyaranyapuram with a land grant for the Brahmins, and in 15th-century established the earliest version of the Saradamba temple found at the Sringeri peetham site.[37] The tradition of establishing satellite institutions under the supervision of the Sringeri peetham started in the Vijayanagara empire period. For example, Vidyaranya organized a matha in Hampi.[37]

Keladi era

After the defeat of the Vijayanagara empire and the destruction of Hampi by a coalition of Deccan sultanates, the Vijayanagara empire territories faced a political turmoil.[38][39] The Deccan region was largely divided among five Islamic sultanates. The coastal regions of Karnataka that included the Sringiri matha ultimately came under the control of the Nayakas of Keladi from the Lingayatism tradition, who has previously served as governors for the Vijayanagara emperors.[40][41] The Keladi dynasty supported the Sringiri peetham for nearly 250 years, from 1499 to 1763, when the Keladi Nayakas rule was ended by Hyder Ali seeking to create a sultanate from Mysore.[42][43]

The Sringeri matha received gifts and grants from the Keladi Nayakas, as evidenced by ledger records and literature preserved by the monastery. Unlike the copious epigraphical evidence from the Vijayanagara era, few inscriptions from the Keladi era history are available and the history of this period is mostly discernible from the literary records.[40] The lands held by the monastery and the goods meant for its operation were treated by the Nayakas as tax-exempt and not subject to any tariffs. Additionally, the 17th-century records show that the matha received special gifts from the Lingayat rulers on festive occasions such as acharavicharas and Diwali.[40] Some of the Nayaka princes studied at a school run by the monastery.[40]

Maratha era

The Sringeri matha was supported by the Maratha rulers when they came to power in the post-Aurangzeb Mughal era. The monastery provided the Marathas with counsel in return as evidenced by over two dozen letters, mostly in the Marathi language and some in Sanskrit using Kannada script. These have been preserved by the monastery. According to the letters and ledger entries, the Maratha rulers delivered gifts and bestowed grants to the monastery between 1738 and 1894.[44] The letters of the Maratha rulers are typically in Marathi, while the replies from the Sringeri pontiff are in Sanskrit.[44] In addition to these records, the monastery literature mention land grants from the Marathas as well as records of the visit by the jagadguru (pontiff) to Maratha ruled regions and towns such as Pune and Nasik.[44]

The religio-political significance of the Sringeri monastery was such that both the Marathas and the Muslim ruler Hyder Ali sought "cordial relations" with it. According to Leela Prasad, after the Maratha ruler Raghunatha Rao invited the Sringeri matha's Jagadguru to visit him and the pontiff accepted the invitation, when Hyder Ali – whose hostility to the Marathas had been legendary – heard about the trip, Hyder Ali sent the Jagadguru gifts and an escort consisting of a palanquin, five horses, an elephant and cash for the travel expenses.[45]

Maratha sacking the temple in 1791

After the third Anglo-Mysore war in 1791 between the armies of the British and Marathas coalition and those of Tipu Sultan, a part of the defeated contingent of the Marathas, that is, the irregular Pindaris returned through Sringeri and looted the monastery temples of its gold and copper, statues, killed some Brahmin priests, and destroyed property.[46][47][48] The news reached Tipu Sultan, who sent funds to restore the damage. Tipu Sultan, a Muslim, also sent a letter requesting the Jagadguru to perform penance and Hindu worship for "good showers and crops".[46] Scholars have interpreted this event both as an evidence of Tipu Sultan's religious tolerance and the predatory habits of some contingents in the Maratha army,[46][47][49] or alternatively as a strategic political move by Tipu Sultan to request the monastery to perform "superstitious rites" to "conciliate with his Hindu subjects and to discomfort his Maratha enemies", quotes Leela Prasad.[46]

The sacking led to a protest by the pontiff of the Sringeri matha who started a fast to death on the banks of the Tunga river. According to Shastri, after the Maratha Peshwa ruler learned about the Pindari sacking, he took corrective action and sent his contingents to locate the loot, the statues, gold and copper, to return it along with compensation.[47] In the years and decades that followed the Pindari sacking of 1791, the cordial relations and mutual support between the Sringeri monastery and the Maratha rulers returned.[50] The culprits were never brought to book and neither any compensation was given to the temple, according to Leela Prasad.[46]

British rule

The Sringeri monastery has been a historic politico-religious center at least from the 14th-century. Along with the Vijayanagara emperors and the Mysore Muslim rulers such as Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, the colonial British authorities and their Nayak and Wodeyar dynasty appointees considered the monastery to be a strategically important hub for regional

politics.[26] Its operations were a target of surveillance, its collection of Hindu texts on Dharma and its counsel given its regional significance were sought by the British authorities.[51][52]

Monastery buildings

Temples

Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri Peetham

The Sringeri matha includes two major temples. One is dedicated to Shiva and is called the Vidya Shankara temple, the other to Saraswati and is called the Sharada Amba temple. The earliest version of the Shiva temple was built in the 14th-century, of goddess Saraswati in the 15th-century.[53]

The Vidyashankara temple is a fusion of pre-Vijayanagara Hindu temple architecture traditions with Hoysalas and Vijayanagara styles, giving it an unusual appearance.[54] The temple has an apsidal shape with its interior chambers and sanctum set on the square principle while the spire and outer walls use an almost circular plan.[54] The temple is set on a high plinth like the Hoysala temples, with the basement adorned with sculpted animals and balustrades with yalis flanking the steps.[54] The outer walls of the Shiva temple have large sculptured panels at right angles to each other and these show the major gods and goddess of Vedic tradition and post-Vedic Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Shaktism, Saurism (Surya) and Ganapatya (Ganesha) traditions of Hinduism.[54][55] The base of the temple have relief friezes depicting a large variety of stories from Hindu epics and puranas.[56][57] The sanctum has a linga, the southern side of the sanctum features Brahma-Sarawati, the western side Vishnu-Lakshmi, and the northern side Shiva-Parvati.[58]

The temple can be entered from four directions. Inside the temple is a large mandapa with intricately carved pillars, several antechambers with artwork, a sanctum with linga and a circumambulation passageway around it. The passageway opens to smaller shrines dedicated to Hindu gods and goddesses from various Hindu traditions.[54] According to George Michell, the current Vidyashankara temple reflects the 16th-century additions.[54]

Saraswati, the goddess of knowledge and arts in the Hindu tradition, is the presiding deity of the monastery. The monastery tradition states that Adi Shankara installed a sandalwood image of Saraswati as Saradamba in a simple shrine, one that was replaced with its current copy in gold during the Vijayanagara era. The shrine was rebuilt in the 15th-century and expanded in early 20th-century. The temple has a maha-mandapa (main hall) with images of saptamatrikas (seven mothers) sculpted. The goddess sits in a golden chariot. Along with Saraswati in the sanctum, the temple has small shrines for Ganesha and for Bhuvaneshvari.[59] The Saradambda temple and nearby structures additionally house a library, a Vedic school, a shrine for Adi Shankara, and other facilities of the monastery.[60] It has been the historic epicenter of Sringeri's annual Navaratri festival celebrations, as well as the chariot festival held in February or March every year.[61] The temple also gives the site its name, with "Sarada peetha" meaning "seat of learning".[62] The temple was renovated to its current form in 1916.[63]

Library

Sringeri matha has preserved and been a source of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts to scholars.[10] In the contemporary monastery, a library is located on the first floor of the Saradamba temple. It has about 500 palm-leaf manuscripts and a large collection of paper manuscripts, most of which are in Sanskrit. These manuscripts are not only related to Advaita philosophy, but to classical subjects such as Sanskrit grammar, Dharmasutras, ethics, and arts.[11][64]

Organisation

H.H.Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahasannidhanam,
The Shankaracharya of Sringeri Sharada Peetham Math

The Sringeri Sharada Peetham, over its 1200 years of operations has evolved a structure to manage the monastery, its succession and its branches.[65] Some of the key positions and features include:

Jagadguru (lit. "teacher of mankind") is the pontiff, both in spiritual and secular sense. A celibate ascetic by tradition, he leads the learning institutions within the monastery and worship festivals. In case of differing views on the operation of monastery, his decision is

considered by the monks as binding.[66] He is also responsible for screening, studying and selecting the candidate monk who will succeed him as the next pontiff.[67]
Samsthana is the administrative organization that has historically managed the monastery resources, properties and endowments in accordance with historic policies and guidelines.[68] This includes the temples, the Vedic schools, the library, the kitchen and free feeding houses for the monks and visiting pilgrims at Sringeri and other branches of the Sringeri Sharada Peetham. Prior to the 1970s change in Indian law, the Samsthana responsibilities included managing the extensive lands and its tenants.[68]
The monastery has a number of officials with various duties. The sarvadhikari is the administrative superintendent and the parupatyagara is the manager of temples, the amildar (revenue collector from tenants on the monastery land grants), the senubova (the finance officer), the bokkasta (treasurer), achara-vichara (conduct and ethical behavior of monks), the rayasadavas (letter writers and certified messengers for pontiff's official correspondence) and others.[69] Since the geo-political disturbances in the 18th-century, the monastery added the position of subedar (legal officer who coordinated law and justice issues with the king's administration) and killedar (police officer).[69]
The Sringeri Sharada Peetham has a network of branches in India. Some of the major branches include those in Varanasi, Haridwar, Nasik, Gaya, Mysore, Hyderbad, Madurai, Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tirupati, Coimbatore, Ramesvaram, Kalady, Ramnad and Bengaluru. The monastery also supervises a number of Vedic studies and Sanskrit schools in various parts of India.[70] The monastery owns some agriculture land and this is farmed by the monks and monastery workers.[70]

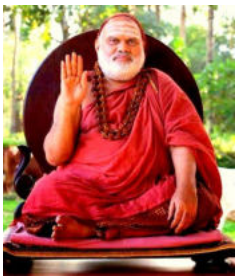
Modern era pontiffs

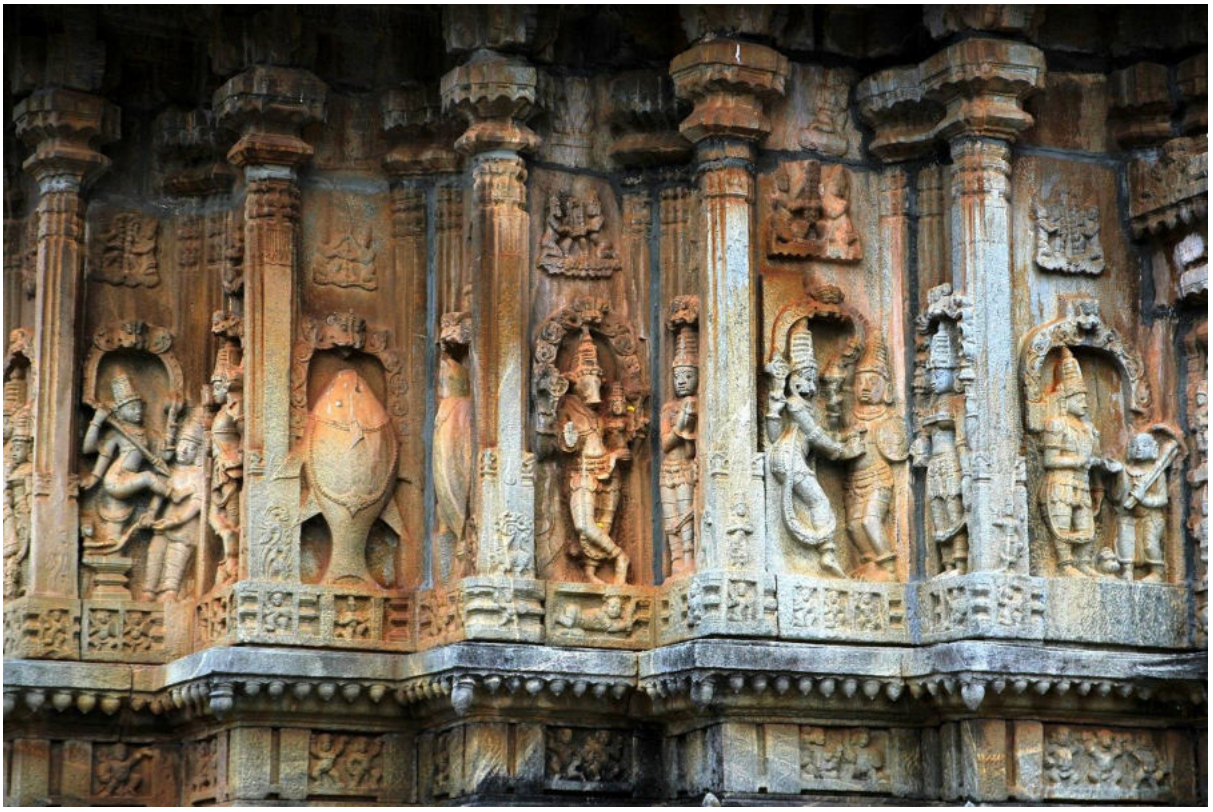
Jagadguru Vidhushekara Bharathi was appointed as Uttaradhikari of the Sringeri Sharadha Peetham by Jagadguru Bharathi Teertha Mahaswami on 23 January 2015. The last five Jagadgurus were:

Name	Years as Jagadguru	Place of birth	Purvashrama name[71]	Picture
Sacchidananda Shivabhinava Nrusimha Bharati Mahaswami	1872–1912	Mysore	Shivaswami	
Chandrashekhara Bharati III Mahaswami	1912–1954	Kunigal	Narasimha Sastri	
Sri Abhinava Vidyatirtha Mahaswami	1954–1989	Bangalore	Srinivasa Sastri	
Sri Bharathi Teertha Mahaswami	1989 – Present	Narasaraopet	Tangirala Sitarama Anjaneyulu	
Sri Vidhushekhara Bharati Mahaswami (Successor-designate)	2015–present	Tirupathi	Kuppa Venkateshwara Prasad Sharma[72]	

Photos:

श्री श्री जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य महासंस्थानम्
दक्षिणाम्नाय श्री शारदा पीठम्, शृङ्गेरी
Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanam
Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri





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Sringeri Mutt, Sringeri Overview

The famous Adi Shankara, who is regarded as the greatest reformer and most inspirational teacher of the 'samartha', established Sringeri Mutt in the 8th century AD. Erected on the banks of the Tunga River, Sringeri Mutt is a rustic ancient temple with a lot of history attached to it. With a vibrant history and great religious significance attached to this iconic temple, the atmosphere of the temple brims with power, and at the same time, it emanates tranquillity and peace.

Sri Adi Shankara Bhagavatpada was referred to as Jagadguru or the teacher of the world. Sringeri Mutt is the first of the four Amnaya Peethams, which means the throne of the Vedas, established over twelve centuries ago in honour of the sacred traditions of Santana Dharma. The temple is dedicated to Goddess Saraswati, who is the Goddess of Knowledge. The setting of the Sringeri Mutt on the banks of a gently hustling river as the Western Ghats combined with the soft distant murmur of waterfalls.

History of Sringeri Mutt

According to the Hindu legends, Sri Adi Shankara was on a lookout for an appropriate location, where he could spread the truths of Advaita Vedanta. One sweltering afternoon, when Acharya was walking on the banks of the majestic River Tunga, he saw a very unusual sight and was left spellbound.

He saw that a frog was writhing in the midday sun, exhausted and suffering; when a cobra unveiled its hood to give the little frog some shade from the scorching heat. This incident left the Acharya in awe of the sanctity of the place, where love and care were infused between natural adversaries and encouraged them to go beyond their basic instincts. He spent 12 years of his 32-year long life at this place and decided that there couldn't be a better place to establish his first math or monastery, and so he did.

Rashi Stambhas at Sringeri Mutt

One of the more popular and admirable attractions of Sringeri Mutt is the Rashi Stambhas. They mean zodiac pillars and have been named so for a reason. The Vidyashankara Temple in Sringeri Mutt has a dome, which is supported by 12 pillars that form a circular pattern. Each pillar is engraved in it, each of the twelve divisions of the zodiac.

The pillars also have carefully carved illustrations of lions in biped positions, with stone balls inside the growling faces of the lions. Interestingly enough, these stone balls can be moved with hand. They say that the concept with which the pillars were constructed was quite astronomical. This is reinforced because the position of the pillars is carefully arranged in such a way that the first rays of the rising sun fall on specific pillars carrying specific zodiac signs, in congruence with the position of the sun.

Tips For Visiting Sringeri Mutt

1. The Tunga River's habitat comprises large golden fish that bring swinging changes to the tones of the river's hue when they come up to the surface. While you witness this beautiful phenomenon, don't forget to feed the fish some puffed rice and fulfil your day's good deed.

2. The Sringeri Mutt prohibits any photography or videography of the temple. Be sure not to carry DSLR or other camera equipment. Camera phones can be carried inside, but needless to say, should not be used for restricted purposes.

3. The lunch and dinner served at the Mutt is a treat to the palate of every visitor. The efficiency and scale of operations are truly admirable.

How To Reach Sringeri Mutt

Located only 86 km away from Chikmanglur, Sringeri Mutt is easy to spot and even easier to get to. Since Chikmanglur does not have a railhead, Shimoga Railway Station is the closest railway station at a distance of 95 km. Private buses ply to and from Sringeri and Shimoga very frequently.

You can also reach the temple via the Mangalore Railway Station, at a distance of 120 km, which has a higher frequency run of trains throughout the day. The route from Mangalore Railway Station to Sringeri Mutt does have toll booths. Udipi Railway Station also stands to be a convenient option. A robust railway access to Sringeri Mutt is a boon to the devotees of the presiding goddess.

Three bus stations can get you to Sringeri Mutt: Jayapura Bus Stand, Balehonnur Bus Stand and Horanadu Bus Stand. The tickets to these bus rides can be booked manually or online.

Photos:

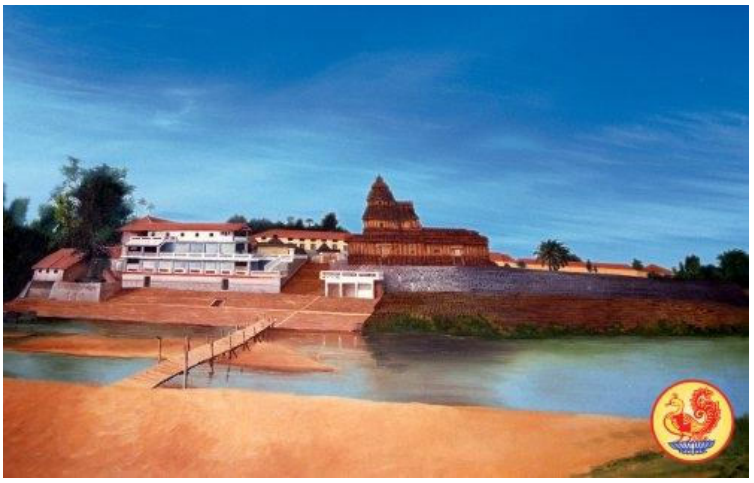
Ref: sringeri.net

This is the official website of Sringeri Mutt. Gives detailed information on all aspects including Adi Shankaracharya's life, teachings, history of the mutt, sevas...etc. Only few details are presented below:

History:

Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankara Bhagavatpada established the first of the four Amnaya Peethams1 at Sringeri more than twelve centuries ago to foster the sacred tradition of Sanatana Dharma.

Hallowed for all times by Sage Rishyashringa who stayed and performed Tapas here, Sringeri attracted the great Acharya with a remarkable sight.



A contemporary painting of Sringeri

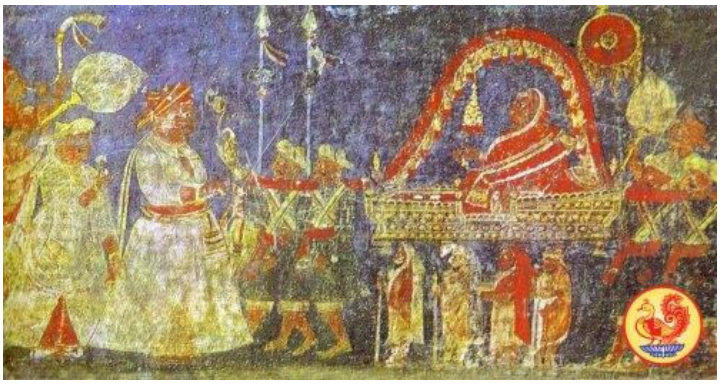
Tradition has it that after the Acharya had dispersed all the non-Vedic creeds prevailing in the country, He was on the look-out for a convenient and holy place where he could establish an institution to spread the truths of Advaita Vedanta. When the Acharya came to Sringeri, he saw an unusual sight on the banks of the Tunga. A cobra was seen spreading out its hood over a frog in labour pains, to give it shadow from the scorching mid-day sun. Struck with the sanctity of the place, which could infuse love between natural adversaries, the Acharya chose this very location to establish His first Math.

The Madhaviya Shankara Digvijayam describes that the Acharya came across many virtuous people at Sringeri and taught them the doctrine of Advaita. He then invoked the Divinity of Knowledge, Goddess Sharada and consecrated an icon of the Goddess. Thus the Peetham He founded at Sringeri in South India for fostering the Vedas and the sacred tradition of Sanatana Dharma came to be known as the Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham.

The Acharya appointed his prime disciple, Sri Sureshwaracharya as the first Acharya of the Peetham. Since then, the Peetham has been blessed with an unbroken Guru Parampara, a garland of spiritual masters and Jivanmuktas representing Sri Adi Shankaracharya. The succeeding Acharyas have led a life of such austere penance that it has led disciples to adore in them the radiance of Sri Adi Shankara Himself.

Besides being a centre of spiritual power, Sringeri also came to be known as a great place of traditional learning owing to the presence of Goddess Sharada and the erudition of the Acharyas of the Peetham. The Acharyas were instrumental in bringing forth commentaries on the Vedas and in further expounding the Bhashyas of Sri Adi Shankaracharya. The Acharyas also wrote a number of independent works related to Advaita besides producing a number of hymns underlining their ardent devotion to the non-dual Supreme worshipped in multifarious forms. The Peetham thus came to be regarded as the Vyakhyana Simhasana, The Throne of Transcendental Wisdom. Consequently, the Birudavali hails the Acharya as the occupier of this throne. Many regard Goddess Sharada Herself to be moving in the form of the presiding Acharya of the Peetham.

In the 14th century, royal patronage to the Peetham began with the founding of the famous Vijayanagar empire under the divine guidance of the 12th Acharya, Jagadguru Sri Vidyaranya. The austerity of the Acharya influenced the rulers to such an extent that they began ruling in the name of the Acharya and granted the Peetham the rights over secular administration of the land. At the rulers' request, the Acharya began conducting a Durbar during the Navaratri festival – an occasion deemed by the rulers to honour their Guru. Subsequently, the Acharya came to be known as the Karnataka Simhasana Prathisthapanacharya and the Peetham became a mighty institution – a Samsthanam and is known to this day as the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanam, Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham at Sringeri. Over the succeeding centuries, a number of empires and rulers including the Mysore Maharajahs Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Peshwas and the Keladi rulers and Travancore Rajas were drawn towards the Peetham and respected the Acharya as their Guru.



Sri Vidyaranya Mahaswami being accorded royal honour in the Adda-Pallaki by the Vijayanagara Emperors, Harihara and Bukkaraya. A 17th century painting based on the mural at Virupaksha temple at Hampi. This tradition has continued since then and is followed even today.

In the recent past, the Sharada Peetham has shone through the lives of the Acharyas – Jagadguru Sri Sacchidananda Shivabhinava Nrisimha Bharati Mahaswamigal, the re-discoverer of Sri Adi Shankara's birthplace at Kalady and the founder of the famous Pathashala at Sringeri; followed by the renowned Jivanmukta, Jagadguru Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati Mahaswamigal; succeeded by the crest jewel of Yogis, Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Vidyatirtha Mahaswamigal. They have all left indelible impressions in the hearts of the disciples.

With such a rich history associated with Sri Adi Shankaracharya's first and foremost Peetham, many wonder at the aptness of the Acharya's choice of locating the Peetham at Sringeri, a spot replete with a hoary past, and bountiful with natural splendour and serenity.

Today, the Sringeri Sharada Peetham bedecked with an unbroken chain of Acharyas continues to uphold the principles of Sanatana Dharma with the 36th Acharya Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji acting as a treasure of spiritual wisdom and peace for all seekers.

Jagadguru Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji worshipping Lord Chandramoulishwara

Sevas:

Seva Details

Sri Sharadamba

1	Ashtottara Kumkuma	10
2	Ashtottara with Naiveda	20
3	Trishati	30
4	Sahasranama	40
5	Sahasranama Kumkuma with Naivedya	100
6	Sahasranama Kumkuma with Special Naivedya	150
7	Sarva Seva	500
8	Durga Saptashati Parayana	1000

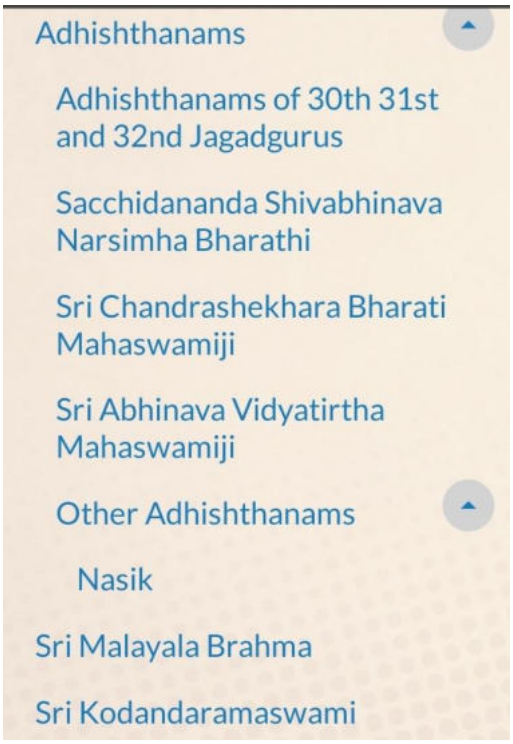
9	Dhanurmasa Pooja(only on Dhanurmasa)	500
10	Dindi Deeparadana (Silver Chariot – with Suvasini Pooja) (Other than Fridays)	2000
11	Dindi Deeparadana (Golden Chariot – with Suvasini Pooja) Only on Fridays)	6000
12	Udayastamana Puja – Golden Saree with Golden Chariot Seva	11000
13	Udayastamana Puja	1000
14	Suprabhata Seva	1000
15	Suvarna Pushpa Seva	1000
16	Aksharabhyasam (from 8.00 a.m. To 1.00 p.m.)	500
19	Sri Sharada Prasada	50
20	Prasada	100

Other Sannidhis

1	Ashtottara	10
2	Ashtottara with Naiveda	20
3	21 Modaka Naivedya	250
4	Modaka Naivedya – 51 Nos	400
5	Modaka Naivedya – 108 Nos	600
6	Swarna Kavacham	1000
7	Vade sara	400
8	Panchamrutha	150
9	Ekavara Rudrabhisheka	250
10	Pavamana Abisheka	1000
11	Dadhyanna Naivedya	100
12	Ele Pooje	500
13	Nava varana Seva	1000
14	Sri Lakshmi Narayana Hrudaya Parayan	500
15	Tailabhisheka	30

Various temples in the complex:

Adhishthanams:



Activities of Mutt

Twelve centuries ago, Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya travelled throughout India and firmly established the correct import of Vedanta as Advaita. Sri Shankaracharya, with remarkable foresight, established the four Amnaya Peethams at Sringeri, Dwaraka, Badarinath and Puri to uphold the hoary tradition of Sanatana Dharma that He had revived and to deliver the teachings across generations to come.

In the early centuries after the time of Sri Adi Shankaracharya, the Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham at Sringeri functioned primarily as a localized centre of excellence in the study of the Shastras and Vedic observances, with the Peethadhipatis serving principally as guides to spiritual seekers approaching them.

By the 14th century, the Peetham became a Mahasamsthanam due to the impact of the philosophical genius and statesmanship of Jagadguru Sri Vidyaranya, one of the most prolific writers in Advaita Vedanta after Sri Adi Shankaracharya.

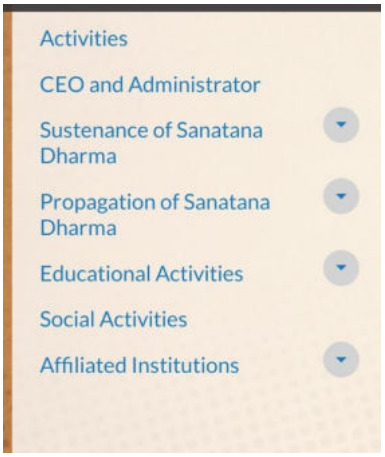
From these times, the Jagadgurus started taking active steps towards the propagation of Sanatana Dharma, primarily by undertaking Vijaya Yatras and benefitting a greater section of the society.

Over the last couple of centuries, the activities of the Peetham towards the sustenance and propagation of Sanatana Dharma have intensified. The Jagadgurus of the Peetham began touring extensively establishing branches of Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri in holy towns and important locations, and setting up traditional learning schools or Pathashalas.

In the present-day, in an increasingly adhesive society where barriers of distances and boundaries are being broken and the world is evolving into a global village, the Peetham has

widened its areas of contribution to involve education, healthcare, and many social and charitable activities.
The activities of the Peetham take place through the leadership of an Administrator & CEO under the direction and inspiring guidance of the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji.
This section of the website describes the Peetham's activities that have evolved over the centuries, while remaining under the scope set by its great founder, Sri Adi Shankaracharya – the sustenance and propagation of Sanatana Dharma and its philosophical essence, Advaita Vedanta.

Various activities of the Mutt are given in great detail, under the following headings: (see the website)



CEO and Administratrator:

Guruseva Dhurina Padmashree Dr. V. R. Gowrishankar has been administering the Sringeri Math with its vast estate and properties, having more than one hundred and fifty branches throught the country since 1986 as per the directions of the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of the Dakshinamnaya Sringeri Sharada Peetham.

As the Administrator and the CEO of the Math, Dr. V. R. Gowrishankar has been spearheading and supporting many developmental and other activities in a wide array of fields. Some of these include:

Social Service

- Free Meal to School Children
- Village adoption and swasti grama yojana
- Swasthya Health Project

Education

- Knowledge Centre
- Free Computer Kit to Schools
- Education through Computer

Sri Math Activities

- Guru-Nivas
- Construction and execution of ‘Sri Bharati Tirtha Prasada’ dining hall at Sringeri
- New building for the century old Veda Samskrita Pathashala

Padmashree Award

Recipient of the Padmashri civilian award from the President of India

In 2008, the Government of India announced the conferring of ‘Padmashri’ award, one of the highest civilian honours of the country, on the Administrator of the Peetham, Guru Seva Dhurina Sri V R Gowrishankar for his outstanding contributions in the field of social work and development of the Malnad region in general and Sringeri Mutt in particular.

Do’s and Don’ts for pilgrims:

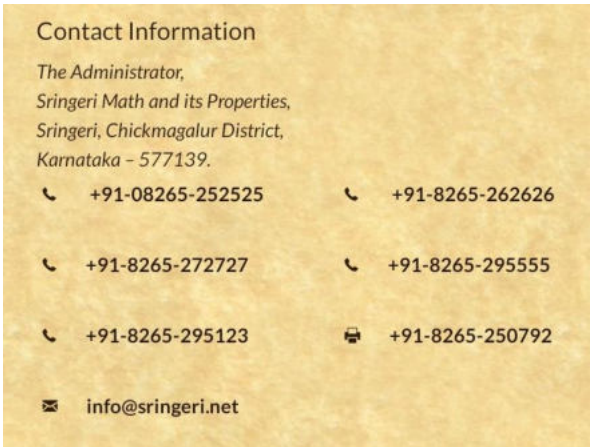
Do’s

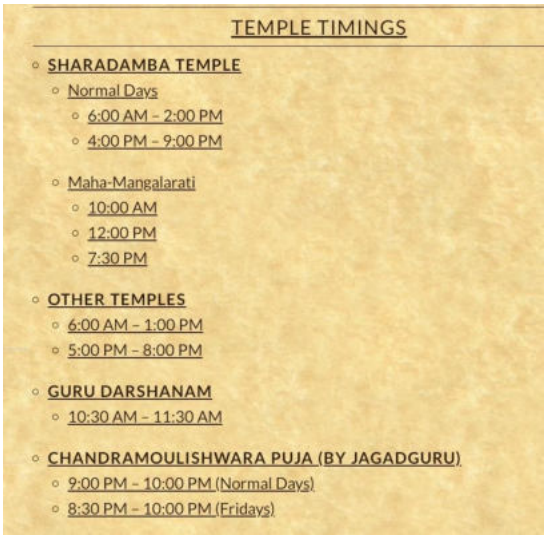
- Pay Obeisance to Guru and Ishta or Kula Devata before you start for Sringeri.
- Bathe and wear clean clothes before you enter the shrine.
- Concentrate on the Goddess, Sri Saradamba inside the Temple.
- Observe absolute silence inside the Temple.
- Respect ancient customs and usages while at Sringeri.
- Respect and promote religious sentiments among co-pilgrims.
- Deposit your offerings in the Hundi Only.
- Gents need to remove their Shirts and Banians before entering the Gurunivas.
- Observe Silence inside the Math complex (temples, Narasimhavana and Gurunivas).
- Switch Off your Mobile phones while you are inside the Math complex (temples, Narasimhavana and Gurunivas)
- Take care of your belongings as Math is not responsible for the loss/damage of your belongings.
- Approach for assistance from Enquiry Office/Admn. Office during emergencies.
- Help us by abiding the rules of the Math to serve you better.

Do not

- Carry much jewellery and cash with you.
- Wear footwear in and around Math complex (temples, Narasimhavana and Gurunivas).
- Approach touts for accommodation and darshan.
- Eat non-vegetarian food.
- Consume liquor or other intoxicants.
- Smoke on Sringeri Hills.
- Buy spurious prasadams from street vendors.
- Come to Sringeri for any purpose other than worshipping the Goddess and doing meditation.
- Rush in for Darshan but take your chance in the queue.
- Enter the Temple; if according to custom or usage, you are prohibited to enter.
- Take photos inside temples and Gurunivas
- Encourage beggars.
- Spit or commit nuisance in the premises of the Temple.
- Wear Lungis or pants/Jeans or Salvar Kameez while performing Sevas at Gurunivas
- Take Photographs of the deities, Adhishthanams, and inside Gurunivas
- Loiter
- Use tobaccos such as panparag etc.
- Throw the waste outside the dustbin
- Feed non eatables to fish
- Catch fish
- Throw plastic covers into the river
- Wear footwear inside the Math premises, and while crossing the Vidya Tirtha Sethu.
- Enter the restricted areas where there is a no-entry board
- Talk unnecessarily inside the Temple premises or at Gurunivas
- Touch the unauthorized/suspected material inside the Math Premises
- Swim in the river
- Bring any non-vegetarian or prohibited food/items inside Math premises

Contact:





ANNADANA TIMINGS:

12:00 NOON – 2:00 PM
7:30 PM – 8:30 PM

Other Temples Nearby:

Kigga

Sri Rishyasringa

The name Sringeri is the vernacular version of Rishyasringa-giri, Rishyasringa Linga meaning hill of Rishyasringa. According to legend, the Rishis Vibhandaka and his son

Rishyasringa lived here. Rishyasringa is famous as the Rishi who brought rains to the drought-stricken kingdom of Romapada, after which he married the princess Santa. Lord Rama's father, King Dasaratha, invited Rishyasringa to be the officiating priest at his sacrifice to obtain sons. This legend connects Sringeri to the ancient epic poem, the Ramayana. There is a temple dedicated to Rishyasringa and Santa at Kigga, around 9 kms. from Sringeri. The Sivalinga consecrated in the sanctum has a horn on the head, depicting Rishyasringa Rishi. The ancient site of Rishi Vasishtha's Asrama is also nearby.

Anegudde

Ganapati

Kumbhashi is famous for its two Temples, namely, Mahalingeshwara and Anegudde Vinayaka. The name of the place is said to be derived from Kumbhasura who was slain here. Inscriptions mention this place as Kumbha-Kashi.

It is one of the seven places of pilgrimage in the region called "Parashurama Srishti" or the creation of Saint Parashurama.

Hornadu

Annapoorni

In the midst of the Western Ghats , surrounded by greenery Goddess Annapoorneshwari makes Horanadu her home. The name of the goddess means "Feeding one & all", like the ever giving & loving mother. The specialty of this temple is that everybody who visit this

shrine are provided with food & place to sleep or rest. the ancient temple of Goddess Annapoorneshwari here has been restored and renamed as the Adi-Shaktyatmaka Shree Annapoorneshwari. The single image depicts the Goddess Annapoorneshwari standing on a peeta with Shanku, Chakra, Sri Chakra and Devi Gayathri in her four hands.

The temple of Annapoorneshwari , situated in Hornadu; with its pomp, glory and grandeur attracts people not only from Karnataka, but also from other places of India .

Kalasa

Kalasa Temple

Eight KM from Hornadu, surrounded by Bhadra River on three sides, holy place Kalasa has the shape of a pot. On the fourth side we have the duggapana katte hill . At the base of this hill you can find the great kalasheshwara temple.

The soil and stones of Kalasa tell the stories of puranas and kings. as you enter the place you will feel, as if you are in the cradle of god, giving you the sense of security and satisfaction. The place is ready to reveal it’s sacredness and holiness of its mystic and ancient days.

Kollur

Mookambike

Mookambika Temple is located in Kollur town near Mangalore. This famous temple is dedicated to the deity Mookambika (Devi). In front of the image of the Goddess Mookambika there is a centuries old Jyotirlingam.

Special features of the lingam – a golden line divides this lingam into two unequal parts and is visible only in the light of reflected sunlight pointed at the lingam. The right portion of this lingam is said to represent Bhrama, Vishnu and Shiva – and the larger left part represents the Godess Kali, Lakshmi and Saraswathi. Adi Sankara the great religious leader had installed the metal image of the Goddess behind the lingam.

Udupi

Udupi Temple

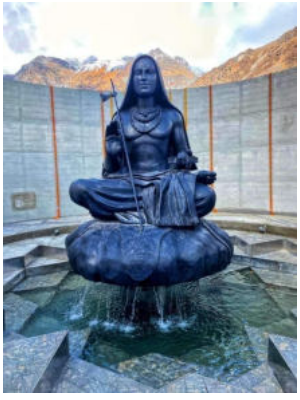
Udupi is a divine shrine in the coastal region of Western Ghats. There are three temples in Udupi; Chandreshwara, Anantheshwara and Sri Krishna temple. Chandreshwara and Anatheshwara are the most ancient temples of Udupi.

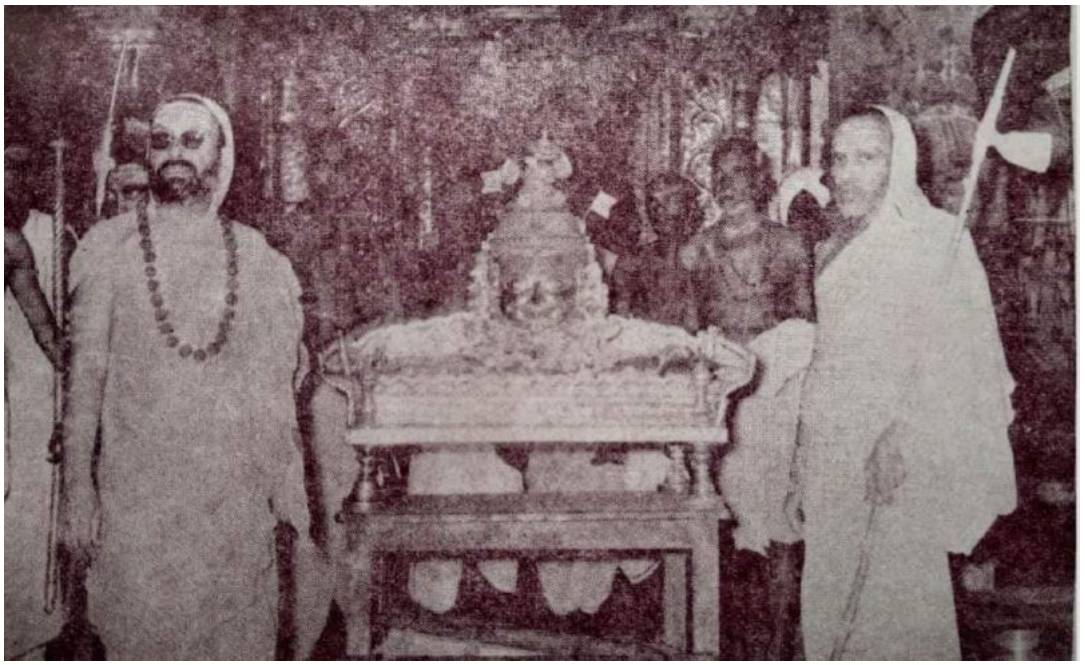
Popular belief is that King RamaBhoja, an ardent follower of Parashurama installed the statue of Anantheshwara. Chandreshwara temple was built in the spot where Chandra (the moon) performed a penance, to get rid of the curse of Daksha Prajapathi. The place where Chandra meditated got to be called as Udupi. (Udu = a star and pa = follower). at Sri Krishna temple, the famous and the beautiful image of Krishna is viewed through a grating called the Navagraha window.The usual practice in Udupi is to visit Chandreswara, Anantheshwara temples and then visit Sri Krishna temple.

Ref: FaceBook page:shishyavrunda of Sri Sringeri Sharada Peetham

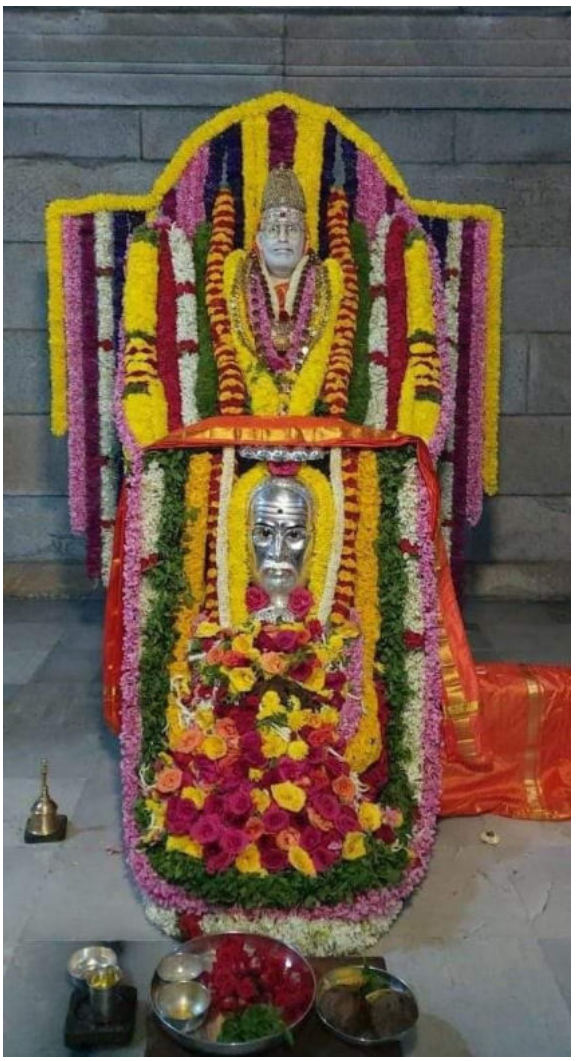
This is the official page of Sringeri Mutt...

Photos:





ನಾಗದೇವತೆ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿ, ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಕಟ್ಟೆ ನರಸಿಂಹವನ
Nagadevata sannidhi, Ashwathakatte Narasimhavana
Shishyavrunda
of Sri Sringeri Sharada Peetham
ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಠದ ಬಾಲಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ
Balasubrahmanya at Sringeri Srimatha
ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದಪುರದ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ
Subrahmanya at Sacchidanandapura



॥ श्री शृङ्गेरी श्रीजगद्गुरुमहासंस्थानम् ॥

श्रीमत्परमहंसपरिव्राजकाचार्यवर्य पदवाक्यप्रमाणपारावारपारीण
यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाध्यष्टाङ्गयोगानुष्ठाननिष्ठ
तपश्चक्रवर्त्यनाद्यविच्छिन्नश्रीशङ्कराचार्यगुरुपरम्पराप्राप्त षड्दर्शनस्थापनाचार्य
व्याख्यानसिंहासनाधीश्वर सकलनिगमागमसारहृदय सांख्यत्रयप्रतिपादक वैदिकमार्गप्रवर्तक
सर्वतन्त्रस्वतन्त्रादिराजधानी विद्यानगरमहाराजधानी कर्णाटकसिंहासनप्रतिष्ठापनाचार्य
श्रीमद्राजाधिराजगुरुभूमण्डलाचार्य ऋष्यशृङ्गपुरवराधीश्वर तुङ्गभद्रातीरवासि
श्री मद्विद्याशङ्करपादपद्माराधक श्रीजगद्गुरु श्रीमदभिनवविद्यातीर्थस्वामिगुरुकरकमलसञ्जात

।। श्री जगद्गुरु शृङ्गेरी श्रीमद्भारतीतीर्थमहास्वामिभिः ।।

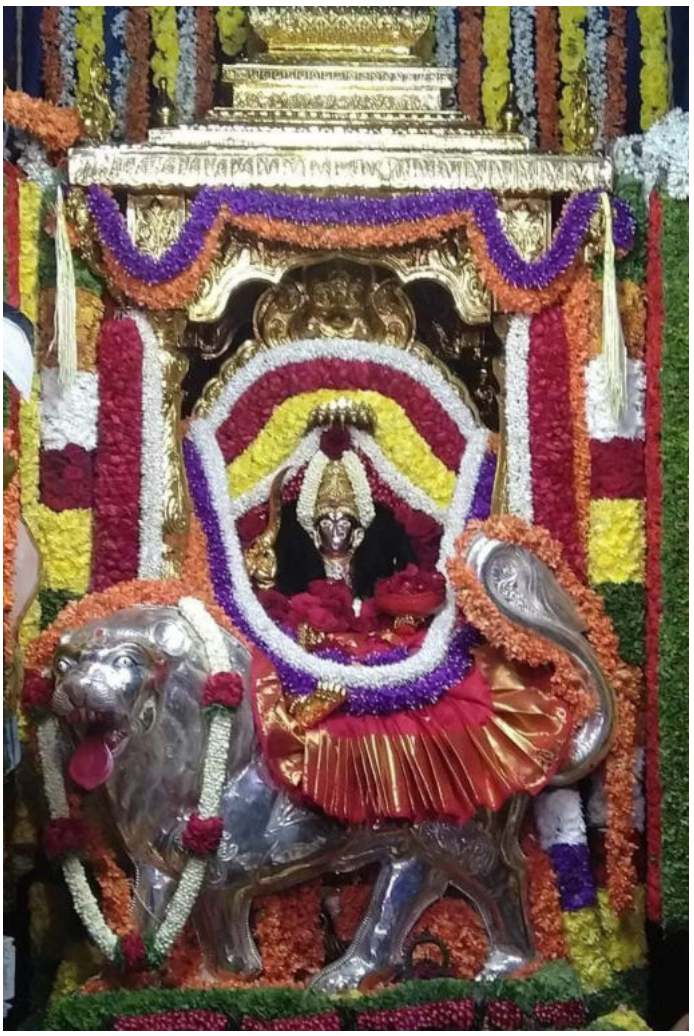
श्रीमठ

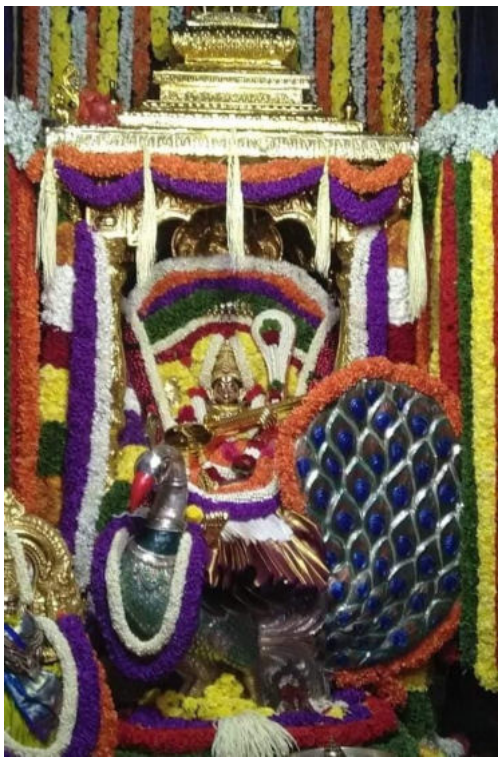
श्रीमठದ ಶಿಷ್ಯಮಹಾಜನರಿಗೆ ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ಮರಣಪೂರ್ವಕಾಶೀರ್ವಾದಗಳು.

ನೀವುಗಳು ಶ್ರೀ H S ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಮುಖೇನ ನಿವೇದಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆವನೀ ಮಠವು ಶೃಂಗೇರೀ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಪೀಠದ ಶಾಖಾ ಮಠವಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸನಾತನ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆ ಮಠದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡನೆಯ ಅಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಅಭಿನವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಶಿಷ್ಯಪರಿಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡದೇ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೈಕ್ಯರಾದುದರಿಂದ ಮಠವು ಮಠಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದ ಯತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮಠಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಖಾಮಠವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೂ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ಆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದ ಯತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪೂರ್ವಾಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನವರೇ ಆದ ಈಗ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಾನುಸಾರ ಸನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಆಶ್ರಮಧರ್ಮಾನುಷ್ಠಾನಪರರಾದ 'ಶ್ರೀಶಾಂತಾನಂದ ಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ'ಗಳನ್ನು ಆವನೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರೀ ಮಠದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಮೂರನೆಯ ಅಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲು ಶಾರದಾ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವರು ಲೌಕಿಕ ವೈದಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುವರ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯಜನರ ಗೌರವಾದರ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿ ಆ ಮಠವನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಆಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವರೆಂಬ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೀವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವವಿಧಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಶ್ರೇಯೋಭಾಜನರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಆಶೀರ್ವದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇತಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಸ್ಮರಣಂ

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ
ಪ್ಲವ ಆಶ್ವಯುಜ ಶುಕ್ಲ ಬಿದಿಗೆ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ
8-10-2021





ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಶಾಖೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ

ಸಂ.ಕ.ಸಮೂಹದ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ:

ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ 9 ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಪೀಠದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ.ಆರ್. ಗೌರಿಶಂಕರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಗರದ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರ ನಗರ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1.50 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿರುವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಪೂಜೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಮಾವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಶಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವರುಗಳೇ ಆಗಮಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರು.

ತಾಯಿ ಶಾರದೆ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗೂ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಅಮ್ಮನ ಕೃಪಾಶೀರ್ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದರು.

1350 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಭವ್ಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರದೇ ಆದ ವೈಭವ, ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆ, ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿದೆ. ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿನವವಿದ್ಯಾತೀರ್ಥರು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸುತ್ತಿರಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭವ್ಯತೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು. ಈ ಮಠ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ದಾನಿಗಳ

ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ನೆನಪು...

ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರ, ತೇರುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅವರ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಗೌರಿಶಂಕರ ಅವರು ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯದಿಗ ಕೊಳ್ಳಾದರು. ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರ ಒಡನಾಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಶಿವಾಪೀಠಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮಾದರಿ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಚರಂತಿಮಠ ಅವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದೇವರಂತೆಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಬರಂತಿಮಠ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಜಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಇವರು ಮರೆಲ್ ಜಂಗಮ ಜೀವನ ಜೀವಿಯಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಕುಡುಗೆಯಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಸೋಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಊಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಸೋಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಊಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಸೋಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಊಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಸೋಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಊಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಸೋಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಊಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಸೋಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಊಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಪೀಠವೇ ಪ್ರೇರಕ

ಅವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಅಮಾಯಾಗಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಎಂದು ಎಂದು ಗೌರಿಶಂಕರ ನೆನಪಿಸಿದರು.

ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಸದ್ಯ, ಒಬಿಸಿ ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಡಾ. ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಚರಂತಿಮಠ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠ, ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಗ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ, ಆಪಿಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಬ್ಯಾಸ್ಟಾಲ ಮಾಜಾಳಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಡಾ. ಗಿರೀಶ ಮಾಳೂದಕರ, ಸಿ.ಎ ಶಿವರಾಯ ಜೀರತೆ, ಕರೀಂ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಾರಂಭದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ವೆಂಕಪ್ಪಾಂಡೆ, ಯೋಗೇಶ್, ವಿ.ವೈ.ಕಾಮೇಕರ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಸಂತೋಷ ವೆಂಕಾಂಡೆ, ಜಿ.ಆರ್.ಮಠ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಡಾ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ದಿಕ್ಷಿತ ಬಂದಿದರು.

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪಿ.ಆರ್. ಗೌರಿಶಂಕರ, ಅವರು ಶಾಸಕ ಡಾ. ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಚರಂತಿಮಠ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿಪತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಡಾ. ಗಿರೀಶ ಮಾಳೂಕರ, ಶಿವರಾಂ ಜೀರತೆ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಕರೀಂ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

श्री श्री जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य महासंस्थानम् , दक्षिणाम्नाय श्री शारदापीठम् , शृङ्गेरी
Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamstanam
Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri - 577 139.

August 27, 2021

Narayaneeyaarchanam

Sri Krishna Janmashtami is celebrated by all followers of our Sanatana Dharma on Shravana Krishna Ashtami all over the world.

This year (Plava nama Samvatsara), Sri Krishna Janmashtami falls on Monday the 30th August 2021.

As an age-old custom, His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham Sringeri performs a special puja on Janmashtami and it is celebrated in a grand manner.

Beginning this year, as per the direction of Their Holinesses, special Puja will be performed to Lord Krishna with Tulasi Archana accompanied by chant of Sriman Narayaneeyam and Vishnu Sahasranamavali in the premises of Sringeri Math on Shravana Krishna Navami (Aug 31, 2021) as part of the Krishna Janmashtami Celebrations of the Plava Samvatsara. The chanting will take place for the welfare of all mankind with special prayers for the resolution of the pandemic situation.

Sriman Narayaneeyam authored by the renowned 16th century scholar, Melpathur Sri Narayana Bhattatiri of Kerala is a condensation of Bhagavan Veda Vyasa's Srimad Bhagavata Mahapuranam that runs to 18,000 verses.

Bhattatiri dedicates Narayaneeyam consisting of 100 dashakas and 1034 verses at the Lotus Feet of His Ishta Devata, Lord Krishna in the form of Sri Guruvayoorappan and prays for a quick recovery from the disease that has afflicted him. In doing so, he gives an excellent and devout portrayal of Lord Krishna's life and also explains the Advaitic teaching as depicted in Srimad Bhagavatam.

As per the directive of the Jagadgurus, 10 Namas from the Vishnu Sahasranamavali will be chanted when chanting every dashaka of Sriman Narayaneeyam during the Archana.

Devotees can offer their Seva by contributing Rs. 1000/- per person. Sankalpam and Archana will be performed in the devotee's name and special prasadams would be sent to their place of stay.

I sincerely request all devotees to participate in this "Narayaneeyaarchanam" in huge numbers and be a recipient of the Divine Blessings of Lord Krishna and the Acharyas.

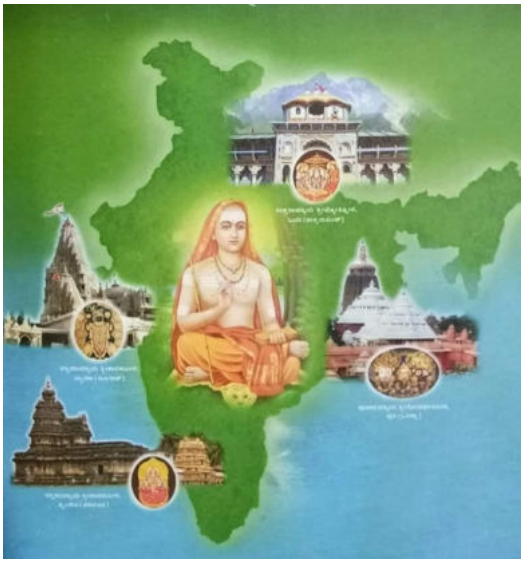
For the benefit of all devotees, the programme will be telecast live (on Sankara TV) on Tuesday, August 31, 2021 to enable devotees to participate from their place of stay.

Sevas can be booked at https://paytm.me/G-3uVau

Regards

V.R. GOWRISHANKAR

Phone: 08265-250123 / 250192 Fax: 08265-250792
E-mail: info@sringerisharadapeetham.org Visit us: www.sringerisharadapeetham.org



Sunday, Aug. 30, 2020 @ 6:30 PM IST
CHATURMASYA
GURUVANDANAM
Special Address Delivered by Guruseva Dhurina & Padmashree Awardee
Dr. V. R. Gowrishankar ji - CEO & Administrator, Sringeri Math
-- Watch Live on Sringeri Gurubandhava Youtube Channel --

Sringeri Math
@sringerimath

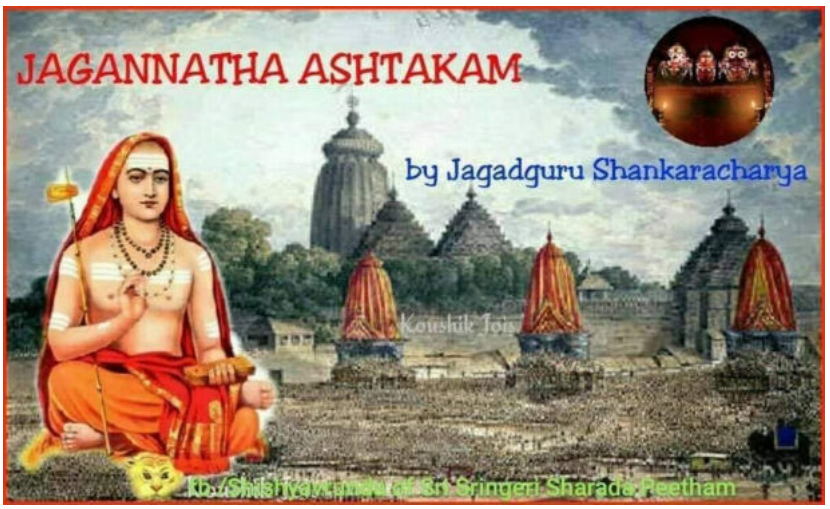
As part of Corporate Social Responsibility, Canara Bank sanctioned a donation of Rs. 2 crore to Sri Sharada Peetham Sringeri for renovation and refurbishment of Sri Sharada Dhanvantari Hospital, Sringeri.

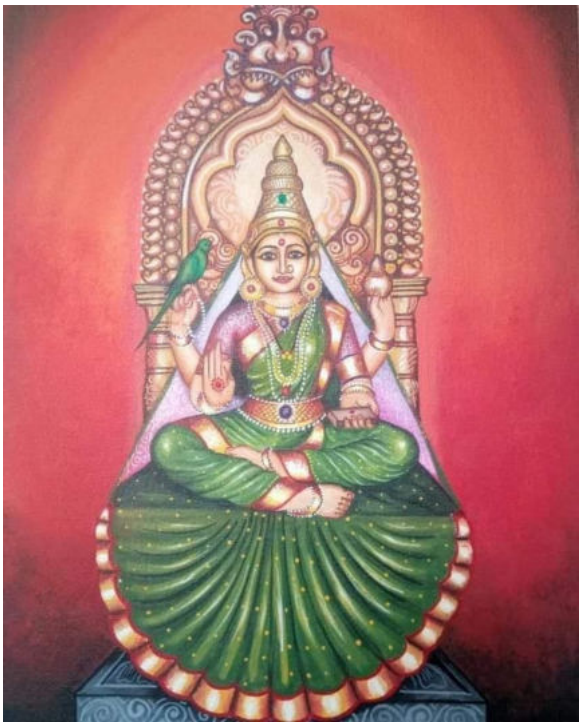
श्री श्री जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य महासंस्थानम्, दक्षिणाम्नाय श्रीशारदापीठम्, शृङ्गेरी
Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanam
Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri - 577139

"Guru Saparya 2020"

With the blessings and guidance of Jagadguru Sri Mahasannidhanam and Jagadguru Sri Sannidhanam, the Guru Saparya program of the Shaarvari Samvatsara will commence on the auspicious Guru Poornima day - July 5, 2020. The program will begin on July 5th evening at 5 PM and will be telecast live on Sankara TV. Every follower of Sanatana Dharma may wholeheartedly participate from **one's own home**, perform this Parayana during the sacred period of Chaturmasya and obtain the blessings of all the Acharyas of the Guru Parampara from Lord Sadashiva to our Jagadguru.

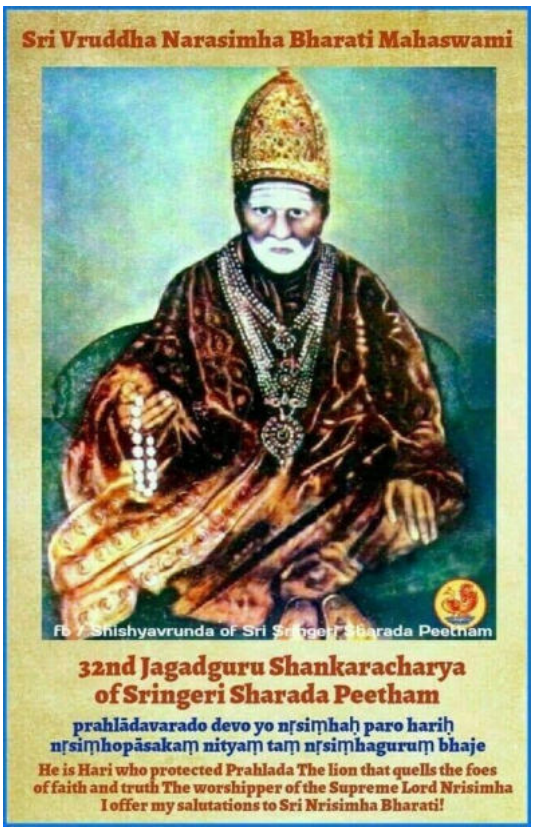
The details and contents of the Parayana comprising of special worship to Bhagavan Sri Krishna, Bhagavan Veda Vyasa, and Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankara Bhagavatpada are available in multiple scripts/languages on the website at https://www.sringeri.net/activities/propagation-of-sanatana-dharma/gurupoornima-parayana


JAGANNATHA ASHTAKAM
by Jagadguru Shankaracharya
Kb. Shishyavrinda of Sri Sringeri Sharada Peetham



MATHRUSHREE
Sringeri 9449891954

www.sringeri.net


Sri Vruddha Narasimha Bharati Mahaswami
32nd Jagadguru Shankaracharya
of Sringeri Sharada Peetham
prahlādavarado devo yo nṛsiṃhaḥ paro hariḥ
nṛsiṃhopāsakaṃ nityaṃ taṃ nṛsiṃhaguruṃ bhaje
He is Hari who protected Prahlada The lion that quells the foes
of faith and truth The worshipper of the Supreme Lord Nrisimha
I offer my salutations to Sri Nrisimha Bharati!

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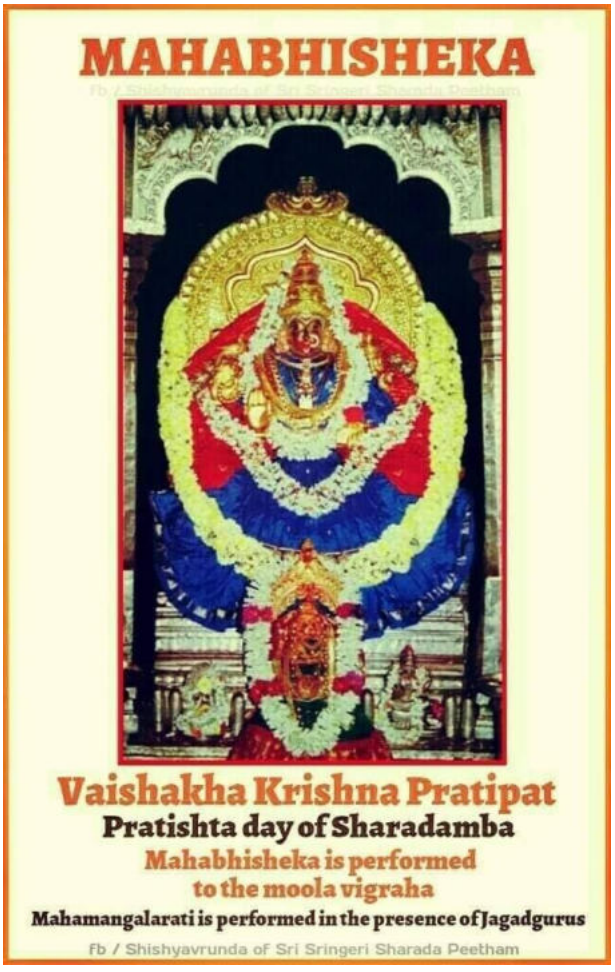

MAHABHISHEKA
Vaishakha Krishna Pratipat
Pratishta day of Sharadamba
Mahabhisheka is performed
to the moola vigraha
Mahamangalarati is performed in the presence of Jagadgurus
fb / Shishyavrunda of Sri Sringeri Sharada Peetham

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠವು ಸುತ್ತ ಮುತ್ತಲ
ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಾಕ್ ಡೌನ್ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿತ್ಯವೂ
ಊಟವನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ
POST
CARD
SRI SHARADA PEETHAM SRINGERI
ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲೆಮರೆ ಕಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಮಠಗಳು
ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆ
ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅನಂತ ವಂದನೆಗಳು
Postcard Kannada @PostcardKannada www.postcardkannada.com postcard.news

ನಾವು ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಭಾರತೀತೀರ್ಥ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ

ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಮ್ನಾಯ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಪೀಠದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾರತೀತೀರ್ಥರ ಮಹಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಆರನೆ 70 ನೇ ವರ್ಧಂತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಡಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ವಿಶೇಷ, ಮಹತ್ವ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ವೇದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಇವರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಆಸಾಧಾರಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೇಖಗಳನ್ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಘನತೆ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟವರು

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾರತೀತೀರ್ಥ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಆರನೇ ಆರಾಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಕಳೆದ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 28ರಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವರ ಆರಾಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಅವರ ಜನ್ಮ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರವಾದ ಮೂಲಾ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರದಂದು ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 30ರಂದು ಸಮಾಪ್ತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿವೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ವಿಜಯಶಂಕರ್, ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಲೀಲಾ, ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ, ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಗುಂಜಾಳ್ ಅವರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಂಬೂಕೇಶ್ವರ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಬಾ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಸಮಿತಿ : ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್, ಜಯಕುಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಪಾಲ್

ಆಸಾಧಾರಣ ತಪಸ್ವಿ

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಹಾಪೀಠದ ಭಾರತೀ ತೀರ್ಥ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಗಳು ಆಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಮಹನೀಯರು. ಅವರ ಪಾದಪ್ಪ, ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯೋಗ, ನಿತ್ಯ ಅನ್ನದಾನ ಆರಾಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ಅಪಾರ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಅನೇಕ ಸೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪುನರುತ್ಥಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಮಠದ ವೀರಾಭಿಮಠಗಳು : ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ

ಜಲವನವೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಮುಂಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ತುಂಗಾ ನದಿಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮುಜುಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳುವಂಗಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸುಮಾರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿವೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠದ ಪೀಠಾರೋಹಣ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ. ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 35 ಜನ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಪೀಠಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಸುರೇಶ್ವರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಮೊದಲ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಪೀಠವು ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಶಾರದಾಂಬೆಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹವಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದಿಂದ ಕೆತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತೀತಿಯಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರವು ಮೇರು ಪರ್ವತದ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಚಕ್ರದ ಮೇರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರದ ಮೇರುವಿನ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟ ಗಜಗಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯಿದೆ. ಈ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣ ಇದನ್ನು ಶಂಕರ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರವನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಕಲ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿ

॥ ಶ್ರೀ ರಸ್ತು ॥
॥ ಶುಭ ಮಸ್ತು ॥
ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರ್ವರಿನಾಮ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ
ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠೀಯ ಪಂಚಾಂಗ
ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ತರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯವರ್ಯ ಪದವಾಕ್ಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪಾರಾವಾರಪಾರೀಣ, ಯಮನಿಯಮಾಸನ
ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರಧಾರಣಾಧ್ಯಾನಸಮಾಧ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಂಗ ಯೋಗಾನುಷ್ಠಾನನಿಷ್ಠ, ತಪಶ್ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತ್ಯನಾದ್ಯವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ
ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯಗುರುಪರಂಪರಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಷಡ್ದರ್ಶನಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶ್ವರ,
ಸಕಲನಿಗಮಾಗಮಸಾರಹೃದಯ, ಸಾಂಖ್ಯತ್ರಯಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕ, ವೈದಿಕಮಾರ್ಗಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ
ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಾದಿರಾಜಧಾನೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ ಮಹಾರಾಜಧಾನೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜಗುರು
ಭೂಮಂಡಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರವಾಸಿ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ
ಶ್ರೀಮಜ್ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀಮದಭಿನವ ವಿದ್ಯಾತೀರ್ಥಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಗುರು ಕರಕಮಲಸಂಜಾತ
ಶ್ರೀ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾರತೀತೀರ್ಥ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಅನುಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ
ಆಸ್ಥಾನ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಎನ್.ಜಿ.ವರ್ಗಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗುಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಮಹಾಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು: ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠೀಯ ಆಜ್ಞಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ – 577 139 (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ)
2020 - 2021

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಧೂರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮನ

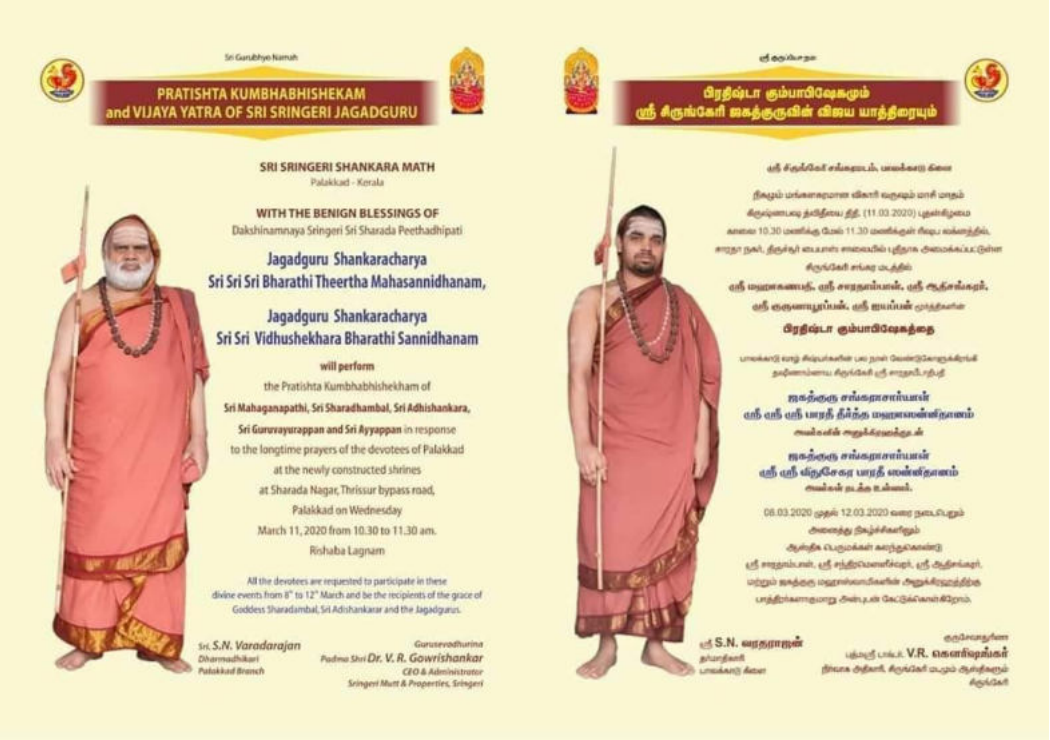
ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು, ಮಾ.6: 'ವಿಜಯ ಯಾತ್ರೆ' ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಧುಶೇಖರ ಭಾರತೀ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರು ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ ಮಧೂರಿಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದರು.

ಉಡುಪಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಸಂಜೆ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ ತಲಪಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕಲ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಗೌರವಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಆಣಂಗೂರಿನ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾಂಬಾ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂದಿರದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಚಪ್ಪರವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಾರ್ಪಣೆಗೈದು ಮಧೂರಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದರು.

ಮಧೂರು ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಧೂಳಿ ಪಾದಪೂಜೆ, ದರ್ಶನ, ಸತ್ಸಂಗ, ಪಾದಪೂಜೆಯ ಬಳಿಕ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರು ಆಶೀರ್ವಚನ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ತಂತ್ರಿವರ್ಯರಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಉಳಿಯತ್ತಾಯ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಆಸ್ರ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರ್ಚಕ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣ

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ, ಪವಿತ್ರಪಾಣಿ ರತನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಕಾಮಡ ಅವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತ ಮುರಳಿ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಬಾಬು, ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಜಯದೇವ ಖಂಡಿಗೆ, ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ರಾವ್, ಕೋಶಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಕಾಮತ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.



Sri Gurubhyo Namah

PRATISHTA KUMBHABHISHEKAM
and VIJAYA YATRA OF SRI SRINGERI JAGADGURU

SRI SRINGERI SHANKARA MATH
Palakkad - Kerala

WITH THE BENIGN BLESSINGS OF
Dakshinamnaya Sringeri Sri Sharada Peethadhipati

Jagadguru Shankaracharya
Sri Sri Sri Bharathi Theertha Mahasannidhanam,

Jagadguru Shankaracharya
Sri Sri Vidhushekhara Bharathi Sannidhanam

will perform
the Pratishta Kumbhabhishekham of
Sri Mahaganapathi, Sri Sharadhambal, Sri Adhishankara,
Sri Guruvayurappan and Sri Ayyappan in response
to the longtime prayers of the devotees of Palakkad
at the newly constructed shrines
at Sharada Nagar, Thrissur bypass road,
Palakkad on Wednesday
March 11, 2020 from 10.30 to 11.30 am.
Rishaba Lagnam

All the devotees are requested to participate in these
divine events from 8th to 12th March and be the recipients of the grace of
Goddess Sharadambal, Sri Adishankarar and the Jagadgurus.

Sri. **S.N. Varadarajan**
Dharmadhikari
Palakkad Branch

Gurusevadhurina
Padma Shri **Dr. V. R. Gowrishankar**
CEO & Administrator
Sringeri Mutt & Properties, Sringeri

பிரதிஷ்டா கும்பாபிஷேகமும்
ஸ்ரீ சிருங்கேரி ஜகத்குருவின் விஜய யாத்திரையும்

ஸ்ரீ சிருங்கேரி சங்கரமடம், பலக்காடு கிளை

நிகழும் மங்களகரமான விகாரி வருஷம் மாசி மாதம்
கிருஷ்ணபக்ஷ த்ரயோதசி திதி, (11.03.2020) புதன்கிழமை
காலை 10.30 மணிக்கு மேல் 11.30 மணிக்குள் ரிஷப லக்னத்தில்,
சாரதா நகர், திருச்சூர் பைபாஸ் சாலையில் புதிதாக அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள
சிருங்கேரி சங்கர மடத்தில்
ஸ்ரீ மஹாகணபதி, ஸ்ரீ சாரதாம்பாள், ஸ்ரீ ஆதிசங்கரர்,
ஸ்ரீ குருவாயூரப்பன், ஸ்ரீ ஐயப்பன் ஆகியோரின்
பிரதிஷ்டா கும்பாபிஷேகத்தை

பலக்காடு வாழ் சிஷ்யர்களின் பல நாள் வேண்டுகோளுக்கிணங்கி
தயவினாலை சிருங்கேரி ஸ்ரீ சாரதா பீடாதி
ஜகத்குரு சங்கராசார்யாள்
ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ பாரதி தீர்த்த மஹாஸன்னிதானம்
அவர்களின் அனுக்கிரஹத்துடன்
ஜகத்குரு சங்கராசார்யாள்
ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ விதுசேகர பாரதி ஸன்னிதானம்
அவர்கள் நடத்த உள்ளார்.

08.03.2020 முதல் 12.03.2020 வரை நடைபெறும்
அனைத்து நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலும்
அன்புடன் பெருமக்கள் கலந்துகொண்டு
ஸ்ரீ சாரதாம்பாள், ஸ்ரீ சந்திரமௌளீச்வர், ஸ்ரீ ஆதிசங்கரர்,
மற்றும் ஜகத்குரு மஹாஸ்வாமிகளின் அனுக்கிரஹத்திற்கு
பாத்திரர்களாகுமாறு அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம்.

ஸ்ரீ **S.N. வரதராஜன்**
தர்மாதிகாரி
பாலக்காடு கிளை

குருசேவாதுரீண
பத்மஸ்ரீ டாக்டர் **V.R. கௌரிஷங்கர்**
நிர்வாக அதிகாரி, சிருங்கேரி மடம் மற்றும் ஆஸ்திகளும்
சிருங்கேரி

Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanam
Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri 577139
Chikkamagaluru district. Ph: 08265 250123 / 250192

TOUR PROGRAMME OF
His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sannidhanam
of Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham
In the states of Karnataka and Kerala from 4.3.2020 to 19.3.2020

Date	Place of Departure	Place of Arrival	District
04.03.2020	Sringeri	Gundyadka	DakshinaKannada
05.03.2020	Gundyadka	Udupi	"
06.03.2020	Udupi	Madhur	Kasaragod, Kerala
07.03.2020	Madhur	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
08.03.2020	Kozhikode	Palakkad	Palakkad
09.03.2020 to 11.03.2020	Halt at Palakkad		"
12.03.2020	Palakkad	Kalady	Ernakulam
13.03.2020 to 15.03.2020	Halt at Kalady		"
16.03.2020	Kalady	Shoranur	Palakkad
17.03.2020	Shoranur	Thalassery	Kannur
18.03.2020	Thalassery	Ajjavara	DakshinaKannada Karnataka
19.03.2020	Ajjavara	Sringeri	Chikkamagaluru

Sringeri
17.02.2020

Private Secretary
to His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya
of Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri

Mathrushree
Digital Studio
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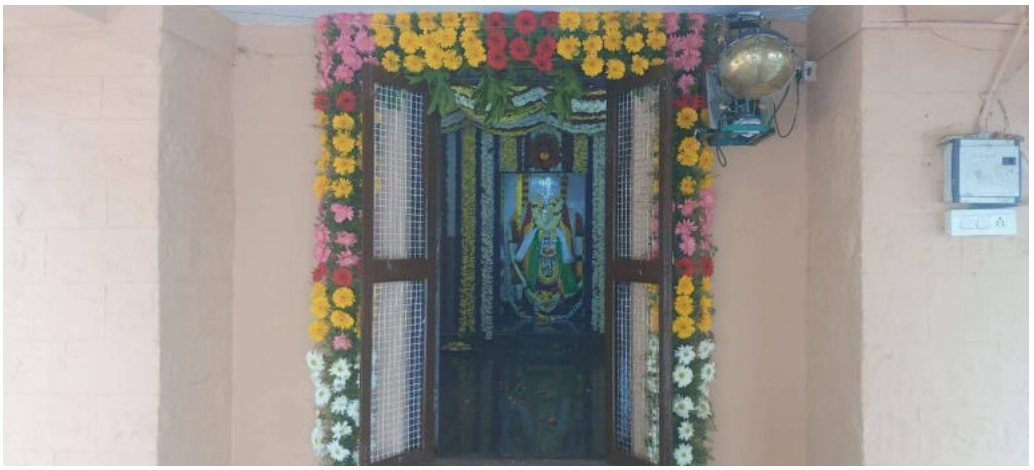
In undesired situations, one must maintain an attitude of equanimity, whether praised, criticised, helped or troubled.

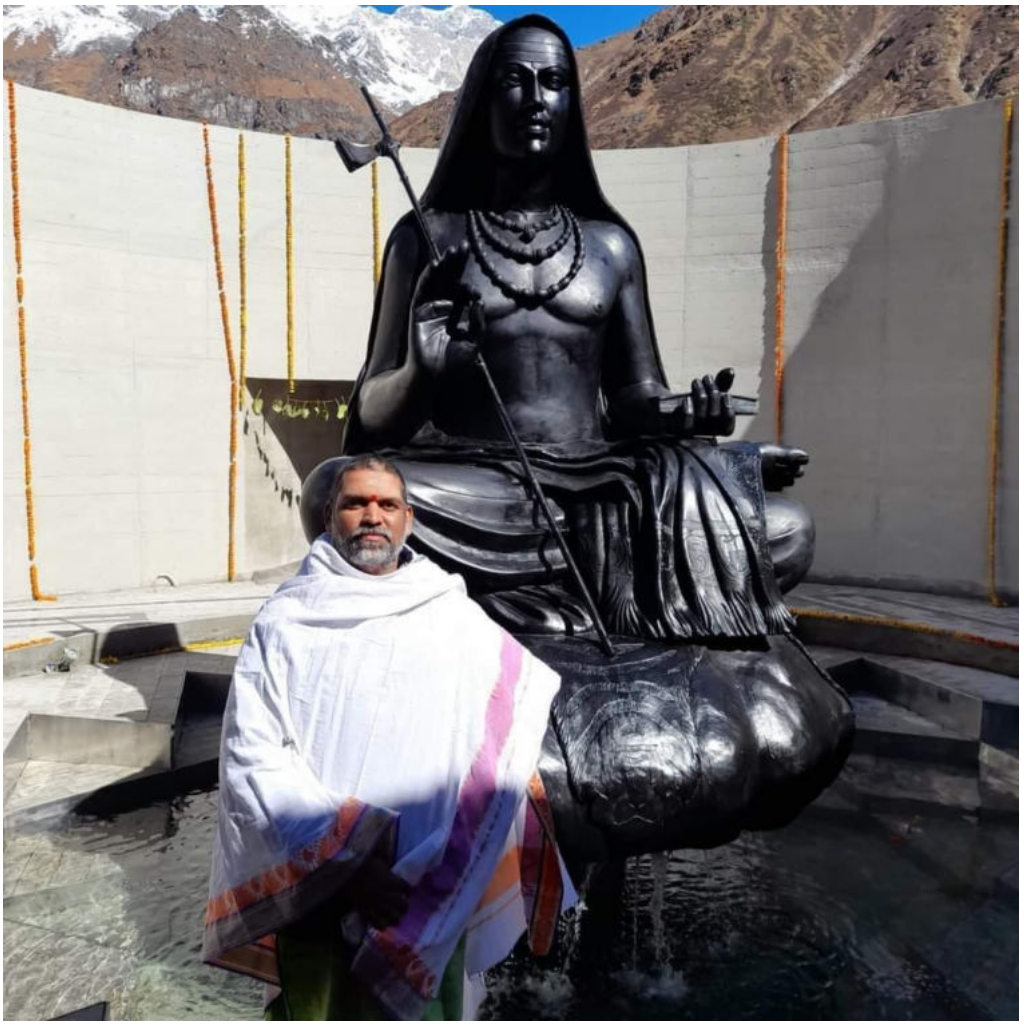
fb/shishyavrunda of sri sringeri sharada peetham

Shishyavrunda
Koushik Jois



ಶ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿಗಣಪತಿ ಮಹಾಪ್ರದೋಷ ಪೂಜೆ Shaktiganapathi Mahapradosha puje

Aradhana of
Jagadguru Sri
VidyaTeertha
Mahaswamiji
लम्बिकायोगनिरतं अम्बिकापतिरूपिणम् ।
विद्याप्रदं नमामीशं विद्यातीर्थ महेश्वरम् ॥
fb /Shobhyavrunda of Sri Srugeri Sharada Peetham



श्री श्री जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य महासंस्थानम्,
दक्षिणाम्नाय श्रीशारदापीठम्, शृङ्गेरी
Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanam
Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri - 577 139.

दक्षिणाम्नायश्रृङ्गेरीशारदापीठाधीश्वराणाम् अनन्तश्रीविभूषितानां
जगद्गुरुशङ्कराचार्याणां श्रीश्रीभारतीतीर्थमहास्वामिनामनुग्रहसन्देशः

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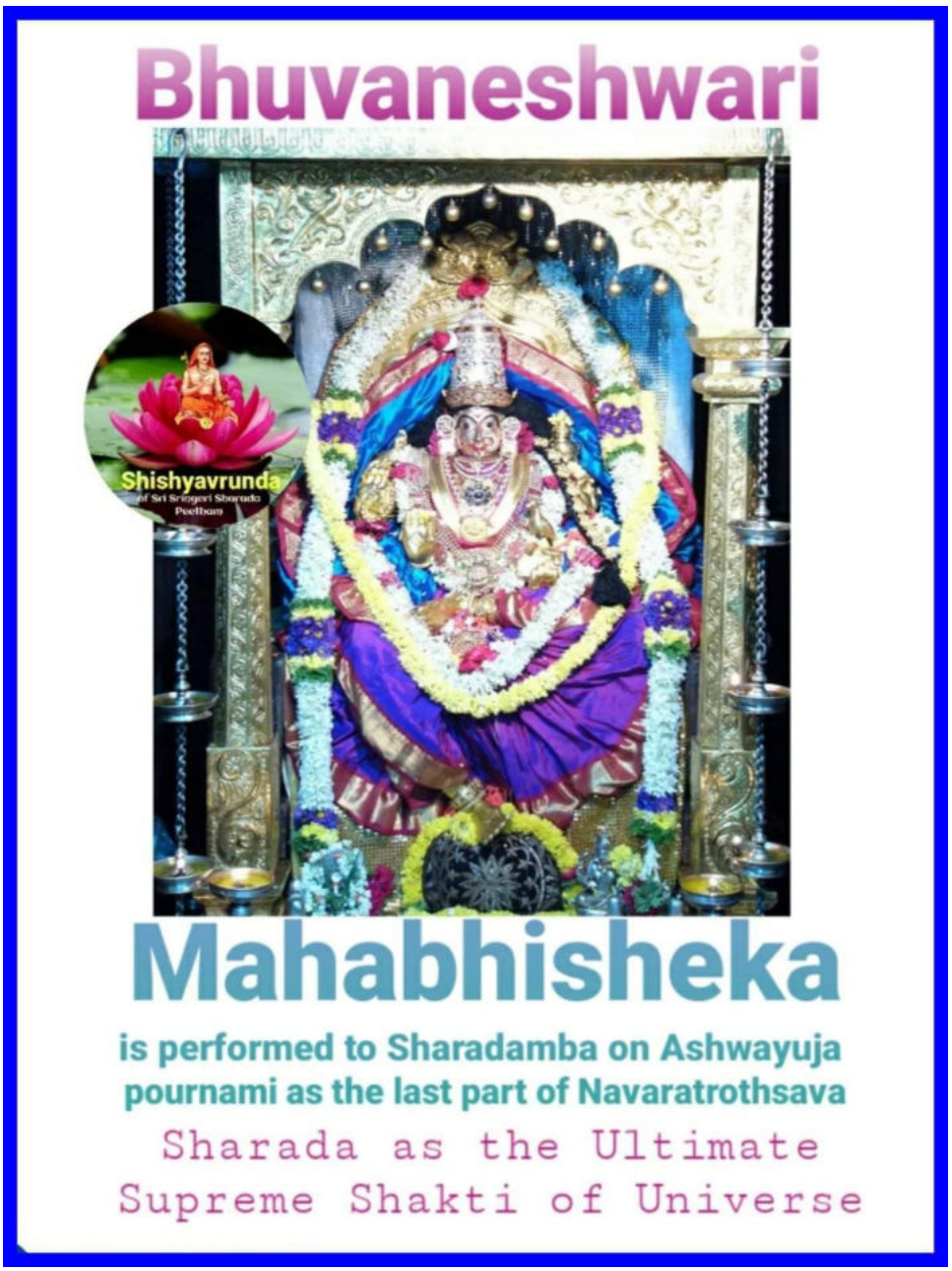
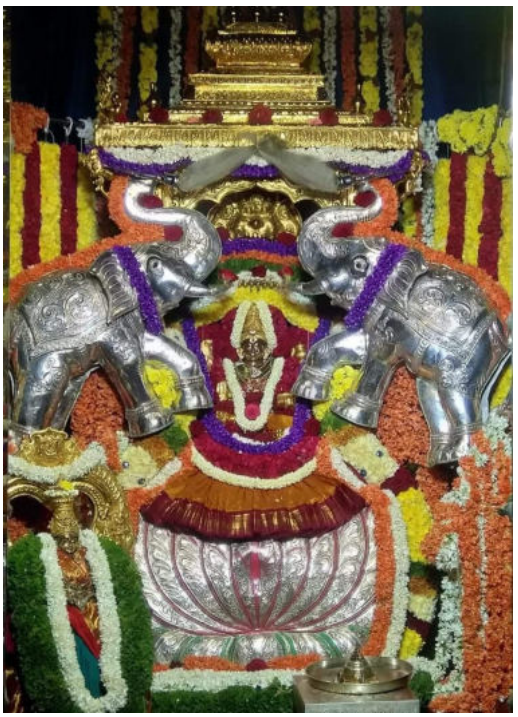
Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi will visit
Kedarnath, Uttarakhand on 5th November.
Will unveil the statue of Shri Adi Shankaracharya
Will inaugurate and also lay the foundation stone of multiple key infrastructure projects
Will review and inspect the executed and ongoing infrastructure works
G Kishan Reddy
Minister of Tourism, Culture and Development of North Eastern Region
Follow me
/gkishanreddy
/kishanreddybjp
/gkishanreddyofficial
/kishanreddybjp
/Kishan Reddy Gangapuram


Bhuvaneshwari
Shishyavrunda
Mahabhisheka
is performed to Sharadamba on Ashwayuja pournami as the last part of Navaratrothsava
Sharada as the Ultimate Supreme Shakti of Universe

Annapurna
Shishyavrunda
Nityannadaneshwari
Beholding Annapatra & giving Bhiksha to Shiva
Blessing her devotees with Jnana & Vairagya
Exactly as she is at Varanasi
Kashipuraadheeshwari

Kamadhenu Vahana
Shishyavrunda
Goumatre Namaha
Kamadhenu, residence of all Devatas
Sharada who blesses abundantly
is Kamadhenu to her devotees

Jagadguru offering
puja at Tala Kaveri



VEENA SHARADA
Shishyavrunda
Saraswathyavahanam
On the day of Moola Nakshatra
Sharada beholds Veena in her hands &
bestows knowledge

KAUMARI
Shishyavrunda
Mayuravahana Alankara
Mother Sharada sitting on a Peacock, beholding
Shakti Ayudha, in the form of the Power of
Kumaraswamy, protect the world with her grace

Visits of the Hon'ble Presidents of the Republic of India
for the Darshan of the Shankaracharya of
Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri, Karnataka
During the period of the 34th Shankaracharya of Sringeri,
Jagadguru Sri Chandrashekhara Bharati Mahaswamiji
Hon'ble President Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
in 1954 at Sringeri
During the period of the
35th Shankaracharya of Sringeri,
Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Vidyatirtha Mahaswamiji
Hon'ble President Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
in 1960 at Chennai
Hon'ble President Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
in 1966 at New Delhi. Upon the President's invitation,
the Jagadguru also visited the Rashtrapati Bhavan.
Hon'ble President Dr. Zakir Hussain
in 1967 at New Delhi
Hon'ble President Shri Giani Zail Singh
in 1982 at New Delhi and 1983 at Bengaluru
During the period of the
36th Shankaracharya of Sringeri,
Jagadguru Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji
Hon'ble President Shri Giani Zail Singh
in 1985 at Hyderabad
Hon'ble President Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
in March 18, 1990 at Sringeri (post presidency)
Hon'ble President Shri R Venkataraman in 1992 at Sringeri
Hon'ble President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma in 1993 at Sringeri &
1994 at New Delhi. Upon the President's invitation, the Jagadguru
also visited the Rashtrapati Bhavan in 1994.
Hon'ble President Dr. Abdul Kalam in 2009 at Sringeri
(post presidency)
Her Excellency Smt. Pratibha Patil in 2009 at Sringeri
Hon'ble President Shri Ram Nath Kovind in 2021 at Sringeri

BRAHMI
Shishyavrunda
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Hamsavahana Alankara
Sharada queen of Brahma Deva,
sitting on Hamsavaahana beholding in
her hands the Kamandalu, Aksha
Maala, Pustaka, Pasha and Chinmudra

Sharada Mahabhisheka
JAGATPRASUTIKA
Mahabhisheka to Sharadamba is performed on the day before Navaratri
Jagatprasutika
the one who gave birth to the Universe
Sharadamba fondles a cute baby on her lap
as if she is telling her devotee that
I am the mother of the whole creation and you are my child.
You will ever be taken care as this baby on my lap, if you seek me

ಶ್ರೀಶಾರದಾ ಮಹಾದೀಪೋತ್ಸವಃ

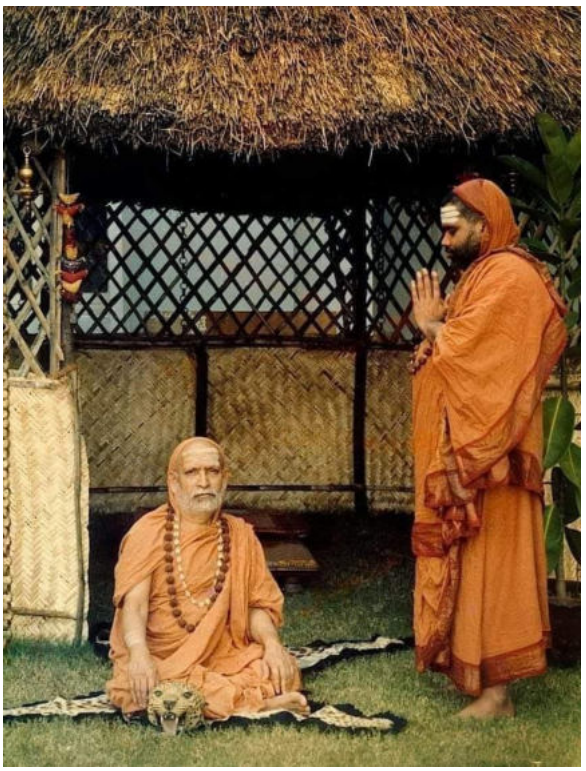
ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರ ಭಗವತ್ಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಮ್ನಾಯ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶಾರದಾ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಾಧ್ಯದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀಶಾರದಾಮ್ಮನವರಿಗೆ ಶರನ್ನವರಾತ್ರೋತ್ಸವವು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೈಭವವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಗನ್ಮಾತೆಯ ಆರಾಧನಾಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರಯಂತ್ರ ಪೂಜೆಯು ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಹತ್ತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಲಲಿತಾ ಸಹಸ್ರನಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರರಾಜನಿಲಯಾ" ಎಂಬ ನಾಮವು ಜಗನ್ಮಾತೆಯ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನವು ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರಯಂತ್ರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜಗದಂಬೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಪರಿವಾರವಾದ ಯೋಗಿನೀದೇವತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆನಂದವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿ ಭಕ್ತರ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಪ್ರದಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

"ತಸ್ಯ ಭಾಸಾ ಸರ್ವಮಿದಂ ವಿಭಾತಿ" , "ಪ್ರಾದುರ್ಬಭೂವ ಪರಮಂ ತೇಜಃ ಪುಂಜಮಯಂ ಮಹತ್" , "ಚಿದಗ್ನಿಕುಂಡ ಸಂಭೂತಾ" , "ಯಾ ದೇವೀ ಸರ್ವಭೂತೇಷು ಕಾಂತಿರೂಪೇಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥಿತಾ"ಎಂಬ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ-ಚಂದ್ರಾಗ್ನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ - ಪರಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಸ್ವರೂಪಳೂ- ಚಿದಗ್ನಿಕುಂಡ ಸಂಭೂತಳೂ - ಕಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪಳೂ ಆದ ಜಗನ್ಮಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇವತಾಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ನವಾವರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ದೀಪಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ (ಜ್ಯೋತಿ) ಪ್ರಕಾಶರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ನಮಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನವರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ (6.30-7.00p.m) ಶ್ರೀಶಾರದಾ ಮಹಾದೀಪೋತ್ಸವವು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾರದಾಮ್ಮನವರ ಉತ್ಸವಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಯ್ಯಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಡೋಲೋತ್ಸವವು (ಉಯ್ಯಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೂಗುವುದು) ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಶಾರದಾಮ್ಮನವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುವ ಈ ಉತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮ್ಮನವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೂಜೆ - ಶ್ರೀಚಕ್ರದೀಪ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲನೆ - ವೇದಪಾರಾಯಣ - ದೇವೀ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ ಪಾರಾಯಣ - ಸಂಗೀತಸೇವೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪುಣ್ಯಪ್ರದವಾದ ಈ ಉತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಸ್ತಿಕರು ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾ-ಭಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಅಮ್ಮನವರ ಪರಮಾನುಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.



ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾ ಶರನ್ನವರಾತ್ರಿ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸೇವೆಗಳು
Seva Details during Navarathri

1. ಅನ್ನದಾನ ಸಹಿತ ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಸರ್ವ ಸೇವೆ One Day Annadaana including Sarva Seva	50,000/-
2. ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಸೇವೆ One Day Alankara Seva	15,000/-
3. ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಸರ್ವ ಸೇವೆ One Day Sarva Seva	8,000/-
4. ನವರಾತ್ರಿ ಸೇವೆ Navarathri Seva	3,000/-
5. ಚಂಡಿಕಾಹೋಮ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ Chandika Homa Sankalpa Kanike	4,000/-
6. ಹೋಮ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ. (ಚಂಡಿಕಾಹೋಮ ಹೊರತು) Homa Sankalpa (Except Chandika Homa)	500/-
7. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾ ಮಹಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ. (06.10.2021ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ) Sri Sharada Mahabhisheka (Only on 06.10.2021)	500/-
8. ಲಕ್ಷಾರ್ಚನಾ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ. Laksharchana Kanike	200/-
9. ದುರ್ಗಾದೀಪ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ (13.10.2021 ಸಂಜೆ 6ಕ್ಕೆ) Durgadeepa Namaskara (on 13.10.2021 evening 6:PM)	500/-
10. ನವರಾತ್ರಿಯ ದತ್ತಿ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ. (ಶಾಶ್ವತ ನವರಾತ್ರಿ ಸೇವಾ) Navarathri Permanent Seva	1,00,000/-

ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು :

ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 8:30ರಿಂದ ವೇದಪಾರಾಯಣ,
ದುರ್ಗಾ ಸಪ್ತಶತೀ ಪಾರಾಯಣ, ಹೋಮಸಂಕಲ್ಪ,
ಪೂರ್ಣಾಹುತಿ, ಕನ್ನಿಕಾ ಸುವಾಸಿನಿ ಪೂಜಾ.
ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 12:30ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾಮಂಗಳಾರತಿ
ಸಂಜೆ: 7:00 ರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಷಾರ್ಚನೆ,
ಸೇವಾರ್ಥ ದುರ್ಗಾ ಸಪ್ತಶತೀ ಪಾರಾಯಣ
ರಾತ್ರಿ 9ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾಮಂಗಳಾರತಿ, ಅಷ್ಟಾವಧಾನ ಸೇವೆ.

Daily Programme:

From 8:30 A.M Vedaparayana, Durga sapthashathi Parayana, Homasankalpa, Poornahuthi, Kannika Suvasini Pooja.
12:30 P.M Mahamangalarathi
7:00 P.M Laksharchane
Durgasapthashathi Parayana
9:00 P.M Mahamangalarathi, Astavadhana Seva

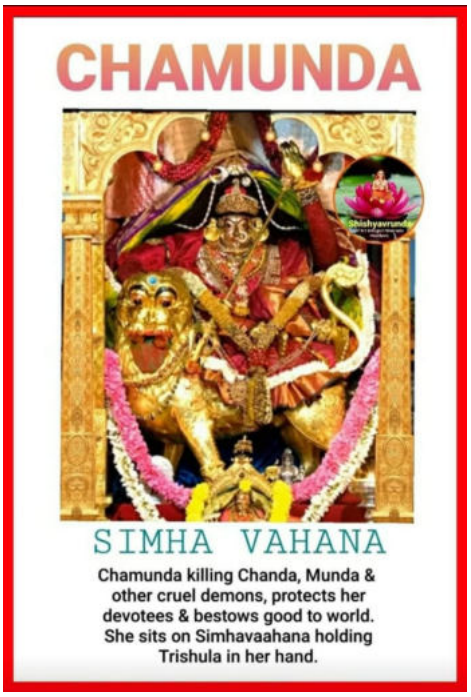
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವಿವರ Details of Programmes

ದಿನ/Day	ಅಲಂಕಾರ/Alankara	ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೂಜೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಮದ ವಿವರ/Puja & Homa Details
06.10.2021 ಬುಧವಾರ, Wednesday	ಹರಿದ್ರಾಲಂಕಾರ ದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಜಗತ್ಪ್ರಸೂತಿಕಾಲಂಕಾರ Haridralankara Darshana & Jagathprasuthikalankara	ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾ ಮಹಾಭಿಷೇಕ Sri Sharada Mahabhisheka
07.10.2021 ಗುರುವಾರ Thursday	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿ (ನವರಾತ್ರಿ ಆರಂಭ) Bramhi (Commencement of Navarathri)	ಸಹಸ್ರ ಮೋದಕ ಮಹಾಗಣಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಹೋಮ (ಶಾಂತತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ, ಕುಜದೋಷ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ) Sahasramodaka Mahaganapathi and Subramanya Homa
08.10.2021 ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ Friday	ಮಾಹೇಶ್ವರಿ Maheshwari	ನವಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ರುದ್ರಹೋಮ (ನವಗ್ರಹ ದಾಷ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವೃದ್ಧಿ) Navagraha and Rudrahoma
09.10.2021 ಶನಿವಾರ Saturday	ಕೌಮಾರಿ Koumari	ಧನ್ವಂತರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಮೃತ್ಯುಂಜಯ ಹೋಮ (ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಮೃತ್ಯು ನಿವಾರಣೆ) Dhanvanthari and Mahamrthyunjaya Homa
10.10.2021 ಭಾನುವಾರ Sunday	ವೈಷ್ಣವಿ (ಲಲಿತಾ ಪಂಚಮಿ) Vaishnavi (Lalitha Panchami)	ಬಾಲಾ ತ್ರಿಪುರಸುಂದರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಲಿತಾ ಹೋಮ (ಶತ್ರುಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಿದ್ಧಿ) Bala Tripurasundari and Lalitha Homa
11.10.2021 ಸೋಮವಾರ Monday	ಇಂದ್ರಾಣಿ Indrani	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ಹೃದಯ ಹೋಮ (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ) Lakshminarayana Hrudaya Homa
12.10.2021 ಮಂಗಳವಾರ Tuesday	ವೀಣಾ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ (ಅಕ್ಷರಾಭ್ಯಾಸ) Veenasaraswathi (Aksharabhyasa)	ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಹೋಮ (ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ) Gayathri and Vidyasarasvathi Homa
13.10.2021 ಬುಧವಾರ Wednesday	ಸಿಂಹವಾಹಿನಿ (ದುರ್ಗಾಸ್ತಮಿ) Simhavahini (Durgastami)	ದುರ್ಗಾಹೋಮ (ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ & ದುಃಖ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಕಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ) ದುರ್ಗಾದೀಪ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ - ಸಂಜೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ (ಸಕಲಸಂಪತ್ತಿ ಲಭಿಸುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೂಜೆ) Durga Homa - Durgadeepa Namaskara
14.10.2021 ಗುರುವಾರ Thursday	ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣಾ (ಮಹಾನವಮಿ) Annapurna (Mahanavami)	ಚಂಡಿಕಾ ಹೋಮ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಹುತಿ (ಶತ್ರುನಾಶ ಸಕಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಹುತಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ) Chandika Homa Purnahuthi
15.10.2021 ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ Friday	ಅಶ್ವವಾಹಿನಿ (ವಿಜಯದಶಮಿ) Ashwavahini (Vijayadashami)	ಶ್ರೀಸೂಕ್ತ ಹೋಮ (ಧನಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ) Srisuktha Homa
16.10.2021 ಶನಿವಾರ Saturday	ಕಾಮಧೇನು Kamadhenu	----------
17.10.2021 ಭಾನುವಾರ Sunday	ಗಜಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ Gajalakshmi	----------
18.10.2021 ಸೋಮವಾರ Monday	ತ್ರಿಪುರಸುಂದರಿ Tripurasundari	----------
19.10.2021 ಮಂಗಳವಾರ Tuesday	ಶಾಕಂಭರಿ Shakambari	----------
20.10.2021 ಬುಧವಾರ Wednesday	ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ Gayathri	----------

Aradana / ಆರಾಧನೆ

28.09.2021 Tuesday: Brahmaikya Jagadguru H.H Sri Abhinavavidyatheertha Mahaswamiji.
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೈಕ್ಯ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಅನಂತಶ್ರೀ ವಿಭೂಷಿತ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿನವ ವಿದ್ಯಾತೀರ್ಥ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಚರಣಾರಾಧನೆ.
06.10.2021 Wednesday: Brahmaikya Jagadguru H.H Sri Chandrashekara Bharathi Mahaswamiji
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೈಕ್ಯ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಅನಂತಶ್ರೀ ವಿಭೂಷಿತ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಭಾರತೀ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಚರಣಾರಾಧನೆ.

Aradana Kanike / ಆರಾಧನಾ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ - Rs. 2000/-


CHAMUNDA
SIMHA VAHANA
Chamunda killing Chanda, Munda & other cruel demons, protects her devotees & bestows good to world. She sits on Simhavaahana holding Trishula in her hand.

FB Videos:

Most popular: Vishwanatha ashtakam: https://fb.watch/9NPtlZwzKi/

Subrahmanya dhyana shloka: https://fb.watch/9NPE1cwsgs/

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Mahabalesha ashtakam: https://fb.watch/9NPMyxZOJJ/

Ganadhipa pancharatna: https://fb.watch/9NPP_qtI6m/

Sri Shiva manasa pooja stotra: https://fb.watch/9NPSF8UahO/

Tirtha Vittala keertan: https://fb.watch/9NPW3Kn1_H/

Jagadguru Sri Chandrashekhara Bharathi stuti: https://fb.watch/9NPZRsBIEv/

Sharada paahimam: https://fb.watch/9NQ21JOL7i/

Tungabhadra..utsava: https://fb.watch/9NQ6mlPwrl/

Navaratri utsava:

Sri Sharada vanamala stava: https://fb.watch/9NQ9QBBqNr/

Sridevi Naamaratna: https://fb.watch/9NQeIP7INI/

Jagadguru Sri Chandrashekhara Barathi Aradhana day: https://fb.watch/9NQi1qs46_/

Gowri Ganesh chaturthi:

Sri Gowri Dashakam: https://fb.watch/9NQo-yG7mB/

Mahaganesha pacharatna: https://fb.watch/9NQrfHXCWQ/

Sri Gowri Dashaka stotra: https://fb.watch/9NQujma4V1/

Sri Krishna Janmashtami:

Sri Krishna shatakam: https://fb.watch/9NQx9cDodr/

Sri Krishna ashtottara: https://fb.watch/9NQBi4PUet/

Kamala nayana: https://fb.watch/9NQDUl6bdl/

Shravan Somavar:

Sri Chandramoulishwara stava: https://fb.watch/9NQJfgG2HH/

Sri Maargabandhu stotram: https://fb.watch/9NQL-MuQwS/

Vedasara Shiva Stotra: https://fb.watch/9NQOp8MA6U/

Guru poornima:

Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya ashtottara: https://fb.watch/9NQWZNol57/

Sri Vedavyasa ashtottara: https://fb.watch/9NQ-9d_Fb-/

Dakshinayana punyakala:

Tunga Aarti: https://fb.watch/9NR47qy8_Z/

71sr vardhanthi:

Divya Saptati Mahotsavam of Jagadguru Sannidhanam: https://fb.watch/9NRbAvUNg-/

Divya Saptartoi poorti mahotsavam: https://fb.watch/9NRhNML7Ad/

Untitled: https://fb.watch/9NRklqHy66/

Sringeri stotras:

Sri Venkatesha Karavalamba stotra: https://fb.watch/9NRog58jWM/

Datta navaratnamalika: https://fb.watch/9NRrT7PS7l/

Kaalabhairava ashtakam: https://fb.watch/9NRtQFgUKr/

Vaikunta ekadashi:

Sri Vishnu sahasranama stotra: https://fb.watch/9NTsfzDbVh/

Garuda gamana: https://fb.watch/9NTveyEoBe/

Raghavam: https://fb.watch/9NTxnSFdyF/

Sri Varamahalakshmi vrata:

Sri Mahalakshmi ashtakam: https://fb.watch/9NTCV9VQe9/

Sri Varalaksmi namastubhyam: https://fb.watch/9NTFMF8zhJ/

Jagadguru vaani: https://fb.watch/9NTJ3MTprG/

Jagadguru vaani: https://fb.watch/9NTLCSL_gN/

Jagadguru vaani: https://fb.watch/9NTNr_xVY2/

YouTube Videos:

Sringeri peetham : teerthayatra: https://youtu.be/x3JYN8ls800

Sringeri Sharada peetham: full tour: https://youtu.be/CiiiaKP4IlU

Introduction to Adwaita: https://youtu.be/IV4pQVBPw20

Power of mere glance of Mahatma- Jagadguru: https://youtu.be/Nl7ZSq8coNs

Sri Sharada peethàm, Singeri teerthayatra: https://youtu.be/SiT3C4iNQAw

Sharada peetham, Sringeri: https://youtu.be/fmT6_PGWAG0

Sharasa Peetham, Sringeri: ETV: https://youtu.be/HJ_Nbt3-mu4

Tungabhadra pushkara Anugraha sandesha: https://youtu.be/HJ_Nbt3-mu4

Sri Sharada Peetham: https://youtu.be/HJ_Nbt3-mu4

Sri Sharada matha temple: https://youtu.be/iCjaO9WpvGo

Temple dining hall: https://youtu.be/E5LIA-B21KI

Sringeri Sharada Peetham: https://youtu.be/nSZQxOLhzvo

Sringeri Sharada Peetha: https://youtu.be/FVdITJBvjqw

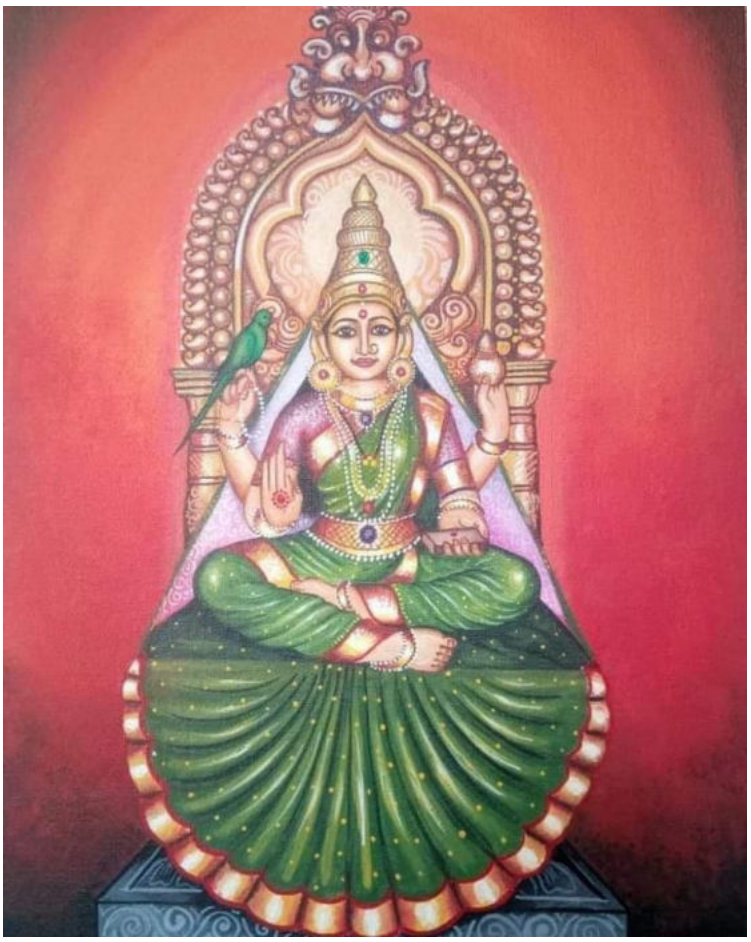
Sri Kshetra Sringeri: https://youtu.be/f2AL-y8GJ5I

Sringeri Sharada Peetha: https://youtu.be/eglM4Vpzcsk

Vardhanti Mahotsava: https://youtu.be/3Ip3K9SqrkE

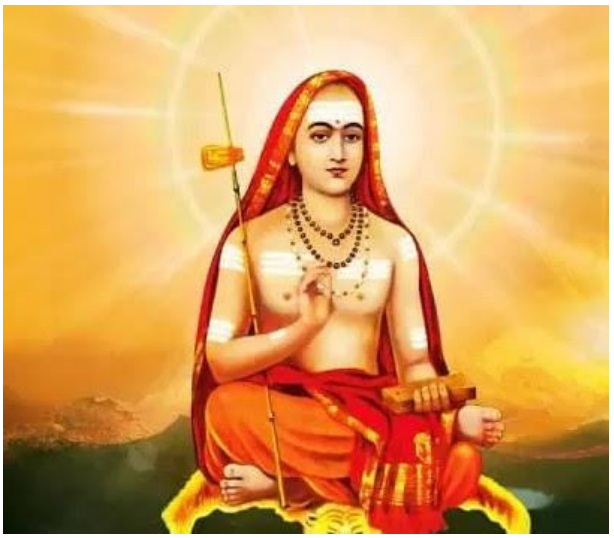
Chandika Homa and laksha kumkumarchana: https://youtu.be/35uJvMMlx8g

Sringeri Sharada Peetham: Prasadam: https://youtu.be/W_p32T4oRQU



ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

ॐ शान्ति॒: शान्ति॒: शान्ति॑: ॥ **(3)**



Four Main Shankaracharya Peethams- Part - II

Uttaramnaya Sri Jyotir Peetham | Jyotir Math |

Badrinath

Compiled by
Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
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CONTENTS

Entries on this page are hyperlinks to help in easy navigation in the document

Uttaramnaya Sri Jyotir Peetham | Jyotir Math | 1
Badrinath 1

Ref: Wikipedia **3**
History 3
Background 3
1900 to 1940 3
1941 to 1953 4
1954 to present 4
Tourist attractions 5
Shankaracharya Math 5
Narsingh Temple 5
Bhavishya Kedar Temple 6
Tapovan 6
Ropeway 6
Gari Bhawani Temple 6
Kalpeshwer 6
Transportation 6

Ref: holidify.com **7**
Joshimath 8
Legend 8
Adventure Activities in Joshimath 8
What is the best time to visit Joshimath? 8
Places to visit 9
How to Reach Joshimath 10
Nearby places 11
Photos: 11

Ref: templepurohit.com **14**
Jyotirmath – Joshimath, Uttar akhand 14
History and temples within: 15
Temples Inside Jyotirmath 15
How to reach 16
Videos: 16

Ref: tripoto.com **16**
Jyotirmath (Joshimath) – Divine & Mystical 16
Photos: 16
Joshimath (Jyotirmath) 21
Narsinh Temple: 21

Ref: tripadvisor.in: Photos **22**

YouTube Videos: **48**

Ref: Wikipedia

Uttarāmnāya Śrī Jyotir Pītham or Jyotir Math is one amongst the four cardinal pīthams established by the 820 CE philosopher-saint Śrī Ādi Śaṅkara to preserve and propagate Sanātana Dharma and Advaita Vedānta, the doctrine of non-dualism. Located in the city of Joshimath, Chamouli district, Uttrakhand, India, it is the uttarāmnāya matha or Northern Āmnāya Pītham, amongst the four Chaturamnaya Peethams, with the others being the Sringeri Śārada Pīṭhaṃ (Karnataka) in the South, Dvārakā Śāradā Pītham (Gujarat) in the West, and Purī Govardhanmaṭha Pīṭhaṃ (Odisha) in the East. Its appointees bear the title of Shankaracharya.[1] It is the headquarters of Giri, Parvata & Sagara sects of the Dasnami Sampradaya (monistic order). Their Vedantic mantra or Mahavakya is Ayamātmānam brahma (This Atman is supreme being) and as per the tradition initiated by Adi Shankara it holds authority over Atharva Veda.

After its occupation by Svāmī Rāmakṛṣṇa Tīrtha in the 18th century, it was leaderless for 165 years until the appointment of Swami Brahmananda Saraswati in 1941.[1] Since Brahmananda's maha samadhi (death) in 1953, there have been several disciples and gurus who have been appointed, occupied or claimed to be the rightful occupant and leader of the monastery. Deities worshipped in Jyotir Math are Lord Narayana and Shakti-Purnagiri.[2]

History

Background

Jyotir Math is the Uttaramnaya matha or northern monastery, one of four cardinal institutions established by Adi Shankara (c. As per Present seating, 145th Sankracharya of Puri Govardhan Math & the text of Puri Govardhan Math, Adi Sankara born in 507 BC, and in his 32-year age, Adi sankra established all four Maths; Jyotir Math is one of the four math. In British regime, British assumed it to be 8th century, discarding the Sankracharya words & texts of math), the reviver of Vedic Sanatana Dharma.[1] Shankara's four principal disciples, Padma-Pada, Hasta-Malaka, Suresvaracharya and Totakacharya were assigned to these four learning centres in the north, south, east and west of India.[3] The subsequent leaders of each of these four monasteries have come to be known as Shankaracharyas, in honor of the math's founder, Adi Shankara.[4] As such, they are the leaders of the Dasanami Saṃnyasins, who are considered to have custody of Advaita Vedānta[4] These four principle seats of learning are located in Purī (Odisha), Sringeri (Karnataka) and Dwarka (Gujarat), with[4] the northern (Uttaramnaya) monastery being located in the city of Jyotirmaṭh.[4]

1900 to 1940

Jyotir Math was occupied by Swami Ramakrishna Tīrtha in the 18th century, but the monastery was inactive for 165 years following his mahasamadhi (death). During that time, a number of Gurus made claim to the Shankaracharya title and lawsuits representing the claimants and their representatives date back to the 1900s.[4] For a time, the head priest, Raval, of the Badrinath temple was thought by some to hold the Shankaracharya title there. However, the formal occupation of the Matha only officially began when the leaders of the other three Mathas convinced Brahmananda Saraswati to accept the position.[3]

1941 to 1953

The appointment of Brahmananda in 1941 was made by a group of monks and pandits based in the city of Varanasi[5] with the endorsement of Swami Bharati Krishna Tīitha, the Shankaracharya of Puri and Swami Chandrasekhara Bharati the Shankaracharya of Sringeri.[4] Respected supporters of religious institutions, such as the rulers of the cities of Garhwal, Varanasi and Darbhanga, also endorsed Brahmananda, and their recognition helped overcome opposition from previous claimants to the title. Brahmandanda was also perceived by his supporters as the embodiment of the qualifications mentioned in Vedic texts, and this assisted in his unhindered ascension to the position at the age of 70.[1][4]

Brahmananda was charged with reconstructing the temple and institution at Jyotir Math.[1] Through the assistance of the local Deputy Commissioner and parties responsible for his nomination, Brahmananda reclaimed the surrounding land that had been encroached upon by local farmers. Under his leadership, a two-story, 30-room building was constructed to serve as the Peeth Bhawan of Jyotir Math. He also supervised the final construction of the Shrine of Purnagiri Devi about 100 yards in front of the new monastery, which "the Darbhanga ruler" had begun, but not completed, just prior to his death.[1][6] Brahmanda's leadership was instrumental in re-establishing the Jyotir Math as "an important centre of traditional advaita teaching in northern India",[5] and the monastery was visited by the president of India, Rajendra Prasad in December 1952.

1954 to present

After the death of Brahmananda in 1953, Swami Hariharananda Saraswati, a now deceased disciple of Brahmananda, was offered the title but refused to accept it.[4] Later, it was revealed that five months before his death, Brahamananda had made a will and registered it with the District Registrar in Allahabad.[7] The will named his disciple, Swami Shantanand Saraswati as his successor and Swami Dvarakesananda Saraswati, Swami Vishnudevananda Saraswati and Swami Paramatmananda Saraswati as alternate choices.[4] As a result, Swami Shantanand Saraswati assumed the Shankarcharya-ship, but his authority was disputed by several of Brahmananda's disciples and followers who did not feel that Shantanand met the requirements described in the Mahanusasana texts.[4] Meanwhile, others claimed that Brahmananda's death was due to poisoning, and that his will was not authentic, causing civil lawsuits to be filed by concerned parties.[4]

Relevant organizations involved in reviving Jyotir Math, including a committee of pundits from Varanasi,[5] proposed Swami Krishnabodha Asrama as the Shankaracharya, despite Shantanand's claim and occupation of Jyotir Math. Asrama died in 1973[5] and nominated his disciple Swaroopananda Saraswati, a disciple of Brahmananda, who had taken Swami Krishnabodha Ashrama as his guru after Brahmananda's death, as his successor. However, because Shantananda still occupied the Jyotir Math ashram built by Brahmananda, Swaroopananda took residence in a nearby building or ashram, said to be located near the former cave of Adi Shankara disciple, Trotakacharya.[5]

During his tenure, Shantanand was "supportive" of another Brahamananda disciple, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi,[8] and "often appeared with him in public".[9] However, in 1980,

Shantananda vacated the Shankarcharya position in favour of Swami Vishnudevananda Saraswati, an additional disciple that was named in Brahmananda's will as an alternate choice for the Shankaracharya-ship. Author Williamson writes that Shantanand was removed by the other Shankarcharya's due to his "incompetence" and speculates that his relationship with the Maharishi may have been a contributing factor.[9] However, Shantanand's successor, Vishnudevananda, also spoke well of the Maharishi[10] and publicly demonstrated his support by presiding over one of the Maharishi's publicized events in New Delhi in July 1986.[11][12] Vishnudevananda died in 1989 and Swami Vasudevananda Saraswati succeeded him. Former Shankaracharya, Shantanand, then died in 1997.[4]

Another claimant is Madhava Asrama, who disputes the lineage of Vasudevananda and Swaroopananda and who was appointed leader of Jyotir Math in the 1960s. He contends that Swaroopananda cannot accept the title of Shankaracharya for both the western and northern mathas, in which case the title reverts to a subsequent disciple of Krishnabodha Asrama. Madhava Asrama was reportedly appointed leader of Jyotir Math under the auspices of Shri Niranjana Deva Tirtha, who was the Shankarcharya of Puri at that time.[5]

These events have resulted in three separate lineages at Jyotir Math, despite Swarupananda being endorsed by other Adi Shankara mathas.[5] These lineages include Swaroopananda Saraswati, the leader of the Dvaraka Math in the West, and Madhava Asrama (both disciples of Krishnabodha Asrama), as well as Vasudevananda Saraswati, who occupies the monastery built by Brahmananda in 1941.[4]

A Sept. 23, 2017, court ruling held that both Shankaracharyas should step down and be replaced by another Swami within 3 months. In the meantime, Swaroopananda was appointed caretaker. It appears that a successor has not yet been appointed.[13]

Tourist attractions

Shankaracharya Math

This is the math established by Adi Shankaracharya in North India. The math has temples of Badrinarayan and Rajrajeshwari Devi. It has a sacred cave where Adi Shankaracharya supposedly undertook tapasya.

Narsingh Temple

This is an ancient temple of Lord Vishnu in Narsingh Avtar and main temple of Joshimath. It has an idol of Lord Narsingh, which is considered established by Shankaracharya. As per local belief, the right hand of this idol has become as thin as hair. On the day when it will break, the mountains Jay-Vijay (which are situated on a way to Badrinath) shall join and become one and Lord Badrinath of Badrinath temple will disappear from the present temple and re-appear as black stone (Shaligram) at new place called Bhavishya Badri, which is situated at a distance of 10 km from Joshimath. During the period when Badrinath temple remains closed during winter every year, an idol of Lord Badri is brought to Narsinh temple and worshipped for six months.[10]

Bhavishya Kedar Temple

As per local belief, present Kedarnath will disappear along with Badrinath and re-appear in Bhavishya Kedar temple at Joshimath. This temple has a small shivling.

Tapovan

Tapovan

Tapovan is situated 10 km from Joshimath. It has natural hot water springs. The river Dhauliganga is visible from this spot.

Ropeway

A ropeway to Auli is popular among tourists and one of the longest ropeways in Asia. It is open only during the winter season and costs more than Rs 700 for a journey. Very often, the ropeway is under repair and tourists may have to take a taxi to go to Auli.[citation needed]

Gari Bhawani Temple

A temple is located 6 km away from the main town of Joshimath toward Rishikesh highway.

Kalpeshwer

Kalpeshwar is situated near the village called Urgam, which is located in a valley. Urgam is off the highway NH-58 and is reached from Helang which is situated at about 18 km from Joshimath. There are sometimes shared vans from Helang to Nyari/Urgam before noon. Public bus transportation is available everyday from Joshimath to Helang from 5AM to 7AM.

Transportation

Ropeway from Joshimath to Auli

The nearest airport is the Jolly Grant Airport near Dehradun 293 km (182 mi) away.

The nearest railway station is at Rishikesh, which has a small railway terminal. Haridwar railway junction, 24 km farther from Rishikesh, has train connections to most of the major cities in India.

Joshimath lies on national highway NH58 that connects Delhi with Badrinath and Mana Pass in Uttarakhand near the Indo-Tibet border. Therefore, all the buses and vehicles that carry pilgrims from New Delhi to Badrinath via Haridwar and Rishikesh in the pilgrim season of the summer months pass through Joshimath. Rishikesh is the major starting point for a road journey to Joshimath. Regular buses operate from Rishikesh bus station to Joshimath. The road distance from Rishikesh to Joshimath is 251 km (156 mi) via Rudraprayag and Chamoli.

Climate

Climate data for Jyotirmath (1971–2000, extremes 1958–1987)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	21.6 (70.9)	21.1 (70.0)	28.6 (83.5)	30.6 (87.1)	31.9 (89.4)	34.2 (93.6)	30.2 (86.4)	29.9 (85.8)	30.0 (86.0)	28.0 (82.4)	25.1 (77.2)	21.2 (70.2)	34.2 (93.6)
Average high °C (°F)	11.0 (51.8)	11.8 (53.2)	17.3 (63.1)	21.3 (70.3)	23.5 (74.3)	24.8 (76.6)	23.3 (73.9)	23.0 (73.4)	22.3 (72.1)	22.0 (71.6)	16.9 (62.4)	13.4 (56.1)	19.1 (66.4)
Average low °C (°F)	2.0 (35.6)	3.0 (37.4)	6.7 (44.1)	10.7 (51.3)	13.6 (56.5)	16.3 (61.3)	16.9 (62.4)	16.6 (61.9)	14.5 (58.1)	10.7 (51.3)	6.7 (44.1)	3.9 (39.0)	9.9 (49.8)
Record low °C (°F)	−15.1 (4.8)	−4.3 (24.3)	−4.0 (24.8)	0.0 (32.0)	4.9 (40.8)	6.0 (42.8)	10.0 (50.0)	12.6 (54.7)	8.0 (46.4)	1.8 (35.2)	0.1 (32.2)	−3.1 (26.4)	−15.1 (4.8)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	57.1 (2.25)	93.5 (3.68)	118.7 (4.67)	51.3 (2.02)	72.9 (2.87)	93.3 (3.67)	224.6 (8.84)	201.6 (7.94)	111.1 (4.37)	43.2 (1.70)	10.2 (0.40)	26.8 (1.06)	1,104.1 (43.47)
Average rainy days	3.8	5.7	7.4	4.1	6.0	7.5	15.4	15.3	9.1	2.9	1.0	1.6	79.7
Average relative humidity (%) (at 17:30 IST)	55	52	52	51	51	62	79	80	73	59	50	53	60

Source: India Meteorological Department[11][12]

Ref: holidify.com

Joshimath

Joshimath, also known as Jyotirmath, is a hill town perched at the height of 6150 feet in Chamoli district of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. Joshimath serves as an important religious centre for Hindu pilgrims and lies in the proximity to one of the four 'maths' founded by Adi Guru Shri Shankaracharya in the 8th century. This 'math' dedicated to the holy text of Hindus called Atharva Veda.

Overlooking the confluence of rivers Alaknanda and Dhauliganga at Vishnu Prayag, Joshimath is also the winter home of Lord Badri as the idol is shifted from Badrinath to Joshimath during winters.

Nestled amid the lap of the snow-capped Himalayas, Joshimath is also known as the 'gateway for trekking' with treks Valley of Flowers Trek located close to Joshimath. Joshimath is also a popular gateway for many places of religious importance.

Legend

Joshimath or Jyotirmath is a holy monastery, and one of the four cardinal institutions set up by the great Indian philosopher Sri Adi Shankara, who is believed to have contributed immensely to the underlying thoughts and principles of Hinduism, and who is credited with the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta. According to Adi Shankara, Joshimath is in charge of the Atharvaveda, or ‘the procedures of everyday life'.It is believed that Adi Shankara himself placed the deity of Lord Narasimha in the famous Narasimha temple here.The temple is also one of the 108 Divya Desams in the country, which are Vishnu temples worshipped by the Alvar clan of Tamil poets.

Adventure Activities in Joshimath

Joshimath has some exciting adventure activities to offer its visitors. Asia’s longest cable car - the Gondola - offers a scenic ride from Auli to Joshimath. There are also many camps organized in and around Joshimath which have a plethora of different activities to choose from. These include trekking along the beautiful Himalayan mountain paths, cycling routes, rock and rope climbing activities, campouts as well as river rafting.

What is the best time to visit Joshimath?

April to November is the best time to visit Joshimath. Winter season in Joshimath experiences nail-biting cold waves accompanied by heavy snowfall. Monsoon season also receives heavy rainfall and thus is not a good time to visit the town which may result in landslides. However, summers in the city are delightful being mildly cold. Therefore April to November is recommended as an ideal time to explore the natural beauty and spiritual essence of the town.

Places to visit

Ropeway, Joshimath Overview

This ropeway is another prime attraction of the town which is regarded as the longest ropeway in Asia towards Auli. The services are open only during summers offering a captivating view of snow clad Himalayas and cost more that Rs. 500.

Ghangaria, Joshimath Overview

Perched high in the mountains of Himalayas, Ghangaria is a place of dreams and breathtaking scenery. It serves as the starting point for the trek to Valley of Flowers for many trekkers as well for pilgrims to Hemkund Sahib. Situated at an altitude of 3000 meters in the middle of the Western Himalayas, Ghangaria is a stunning village with amazing natural landscape and aura.

The village is peaceful settlement of people who have been living here for centuries in harmony with their surroundings braving the harsh weather conditions with aplomb. Being at Ghangaria you can totally cut yourself from the hectic lifestyle of the city and rejuvenate your senses and soul. Ghangaria is a place for adventure junkies and those who seek to explore the uncharted beauty of the Himalayan landscape.

Nanda Devi National Park, Joshimath Overview

In proximity to Nanda Devi, which is the second highest peak in India, lies the Nanda Devi National Park in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, this park is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world and is home to some of the rarest and unique high-altitude flora and fauna in the world. The breathtaking views, coupled with the

richness of biosphere, set this national park aside from all others that are located in the country.

The area was given the status of a national park in the year 1982 to protect and conserve the exotic flora and fauna in the region and to save it from further environmental degradation. Today, the Nanda Devi National Park is one of the most important ecological hotspots of the world and is home to a variety of birds, mammals, plants, trees and butterflies.

The Nanda Devi National Park offers marvellous opportunities for trekking and hiking and is indeed an adventure enthusiast's dream come true. In fact, the trek to the base camp is considered to be one of the most challenging ones. The Nanda Devi National Park is open to visitors for only six months in the entire year, from 1 May to 31 October. There are also countless opportunities here of exploring the beauty and grandeur of nature. The Valley of Flowers, Badrinath Temple and Hemkund Sahib, located in the vicinity of the national park are also famous tourist destinations. This important ecological hotspot of the world is a great place to be at, to be in touch with both, yourself and nature.

Tapovan, Joshimath Overview

Located in the picturesque state of Uttaranchal, Tapovan is a destination most famous for its hot springs. It is believed that these springs have medicinal properties and are believed to cure skin diseases. This destination also offers fabulous views of peaks such as Nanda Devi and Dronagiri Chaukumbha and is also a gateway to many other popular tourist destinations such as Badrinath and Valley of Flowers. The spring is located at a proper height and is also suitable for bathing purposes.

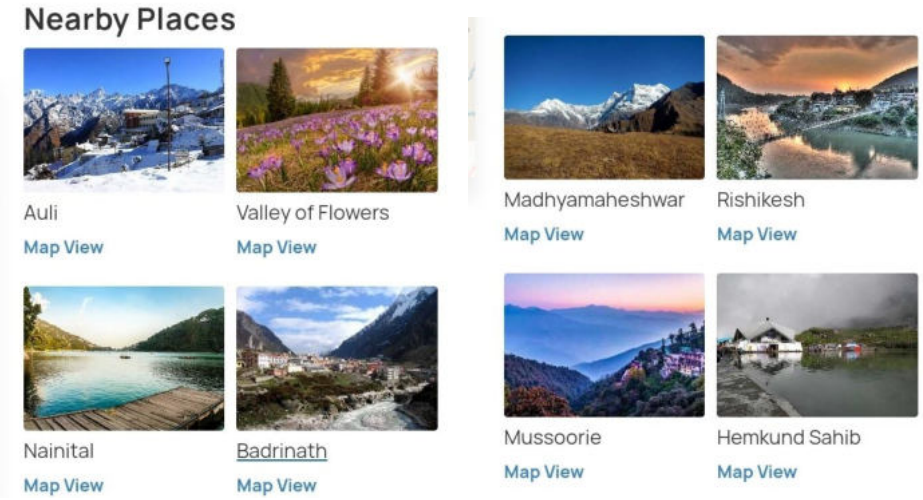
Perhaps what makes this destination a favorite among tourists is its hot springs. Trickling down from the crevices of the yellow rocks, the temperature of the water here can reach up to 100-degrees Celsius.

What adds another aspect to the beauty of this destination is the presence of scenic landscapes all around. Ranging from plunging valleys to lush mountains and hills, this destination is a beautiful landscape. This place is also surrounded by a few villages and farmlands, where you can have a first-hand experience of the rural life here.

How to Reach Joshimath

Joshimath is well connected to the rest of India only by roadways. Regular bus services ply to and fro the city of Joshimath.
There is no direct flight or rail connectivity, however, to Joshimath. Some 268 km away is the Jolly Grant airport in Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand, which is the nearest airport that connects Joshimath to the rest of India.
The nearest commercial railway station accessible to Joshimath is in Rishikesh which is 251 km away from Joshimath.

Nearby places



Photos:

ज्योतिर्मठ

Ref: templepurohit.com

Jyotirmath – Joshimath, Uttar akhand

Jyotirmath, also known as Joshimath is a city and a municipal board in Chamoli District in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. It is located at a height of 6150 feet. It is a gateway to several Himalayan mountain climbing expeditions, trekking trails and pilgrim centres like Badrinath. It is a home to one of the four cardinal pithas established by Adi Shankara.

Jyotirmath is the Uttaramnaya matha or northern monastery, one of the four cardinal institutions established by Adi Shankara, the others being those at Sringeri, Puri and Dwarka. Their heads are titled “Shankaracharya”. They are considered to be the leaders of the ten orders of the Dasanami Sannyasins associated with Advaita Vedanta. The principal eastern (Purvamnaya), southern (Dakshinamnaya) and western (Pascimamnaya) institutions are based at Puri (Orissa), Sringeri (Karnataka) and Dwaraka (Gujarat) respectively. The northern (Uttaramnaya) Sankaracharya seat is at Jyotirmath (also known as Joshimath) near Badrinath. In addition to these four, there are numerous other mathas throughout India, and the seven Dasanami Akhadas (Juna, Niranjani, Mahanirvani, Ananda, Atal, Avahan, Agni – the last is a Brahmacharin Akhada, not a Sannyasin one) that have their own separate administrations and leaders. According to the tradition initiated by Adi Shankara, this matha is in charge of the Atharva veda. Jyotirmath is close to the pilgrimage town of Badrinath. This place can be a base station for travellers going to Guru Gobind Ghat or the Valley of Flowers National Park. The temple Narasimha is enshrined Badrinarayan along with a pantheon of deities. The presiding deity Lord Narasimha is believed to have been established by Adi Sankara. It is one of the Divya Desams, the 108 temples of Vishnu revered by the 12 Tamil poet-saints or Alvars.

When Badrinath temple remains closed during winter every year, one idol of Lord Badri is brought to Narsinh temple and worshipped for six months.

History and temples within:

The history of Jyotirmath is extremely complicated. According to official accounts, after the period of one Swami Ramakrishna Tirtha in the 18th century, the matha was extinct for about 165 years, before it was revived in 1941, under Swami Brahmananda Saraswati. However, in the meantime, various Sannyasins had claimed to be the Sankaracharya of Jyotirmath, and for some time, many people thought that the Rawal (head-priest) of the Badrinath temple was also the Sankaracharya of Jyotirmath.

There is currently a succession dispute at the Jyotirmath Sankaracharya seat, the origin of which dates back to the year 1953. Till recently, the two major rivals were Swami Swarupananda Saraswati (who is also the Sankaracharya of Dwarka in the west) and Swami Vasudevananda Saraswati. Since 1993-4, another Sannyasin named Madhava Asrama has been a third claimant to the Jyotirmath title.

To summarise, the three competing Jyotirmath lineages are –

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">1. Brahmananda Saraswati (1941-1953; revived the matha after a vacancy of 165 years)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Santananda Saraswati
(1953-1980, d. 1997)</td><td colspan="2">2. Krishnabodha Asrama (1953-1973; not a direct disciple)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>3. Swarupananda Saraswati
(1973-1993/4 [1982?])</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Vishnudevananda Saraswati
(1980-1990;
disciple of Brahmananda;
predeceased Santananda)</td><td>3. Swarupananda Saraswati
(since 1973;
disciple of Brahmananda)</td><td>4. Madhava Asrama
(since 1993/4; disciple of
Krishnabodha Asrama)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Vasudevananda Saraswati
(since 1997 [1990 ?];
disciple of Santananda)</td><td colspan="2">Not including – Hariharananda (Karapatri), Dwarakesananda, Paramatmananda and Prakasananda (?)</td></tr>
</table>

Temples Inside Jyotirmath

Shankaracharya Math is the math established by Adi Shankaracharya in North India. The Math is having a temple of Badrinarayan and Rajrajeshwari Devi. It has a sacred cave where Adi Shankaracharya supposedly undertook Tapasya.

Narsinh Temple is an ancient temple of Lord Vishnu in Narsinh Avtar and main temple of Joshimath. It has an idol of Lord Narsinh, which is considered established by Shankaracharya. As per local belief, the right hand of this idol has become as thin as a hair. On the day when it will break, the mountains Jay-Vijay shall become one and Lord Badrinath of Badrinath temple will disappear from the present temple and re-appear as black stone (Shaligram) at a new place called Bhavishya Badri, which is situated at a distance of 10 km from Joshimath.

Bhavishya Kedar Temple is the place as per local belief where disappeared Kedarnath along with Badrinath will re-appear. This temple has a small shivling.

Tapovan is situated 10 km from Joshimath. It has natural hot water springs. It has a nice view of river Dhauliganga.

How to reach

By Road
A Ropeway to Auli is popular among tourists and one of the longest ropeways in Asia. It is open only during the winter season and costs more than Rs 700 for a journey.
By Rail
The nearest railway station is at Rishikesh, which has a small railway terminal. Haridwar railway junction, 24 km farther from Rishikesh, has train connections to most of the major cities in India.
By Air
The nearest airport is the Jolly Grant Airport near Dehradun 293 km (182 mi) away.

Videos:

1. Jyotirmath (old): https://youtu.be/MJ8s1f3fyds
2. Jyotirmath- Joshimath: https://youtu.be/OWDmtYfMo_0
3. Wish fulfilling divine tree (kalpavruksha): https://youtu.be/bnz7NAnpJmk

Ref: tripoto.com

Jyotirmath (Joshimath) – Divine & Mystical

Photos:

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ज्योतिर्मठ प्रागंण में दर्शनीय स्थल
ज्योतिष्पीठ के प्रथम शंकराचार्य श्री तोटकाचार्य महाराज जी की ध्यान स्थल की प्राचीन गुफा
पंचमुखी सदाशिव के महाभिषेक पर विराजमान जगत्माता राजराजेश्वरी त्रिपुर सुन्दरी मन्दिर
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श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर
श्री शंकराचार्य गद्दी प्राचीन
ANCIENT CAVE OF SHRI TOTAKACHARYA JI MAHARAJ
TEMPLE OF JAGADAMBA SHRI RAJRAJESHWARI TRIPUR SUNDARI
ANCIENT SPHATIK CHANDRAMOULISHWAR WORSHIPED BY ADI GURU SHANKARACHARYA JI MAHARAJ
SHRI GURU GADDI ANCIENT
SHRI LAXMI
AYAN TEMPLE
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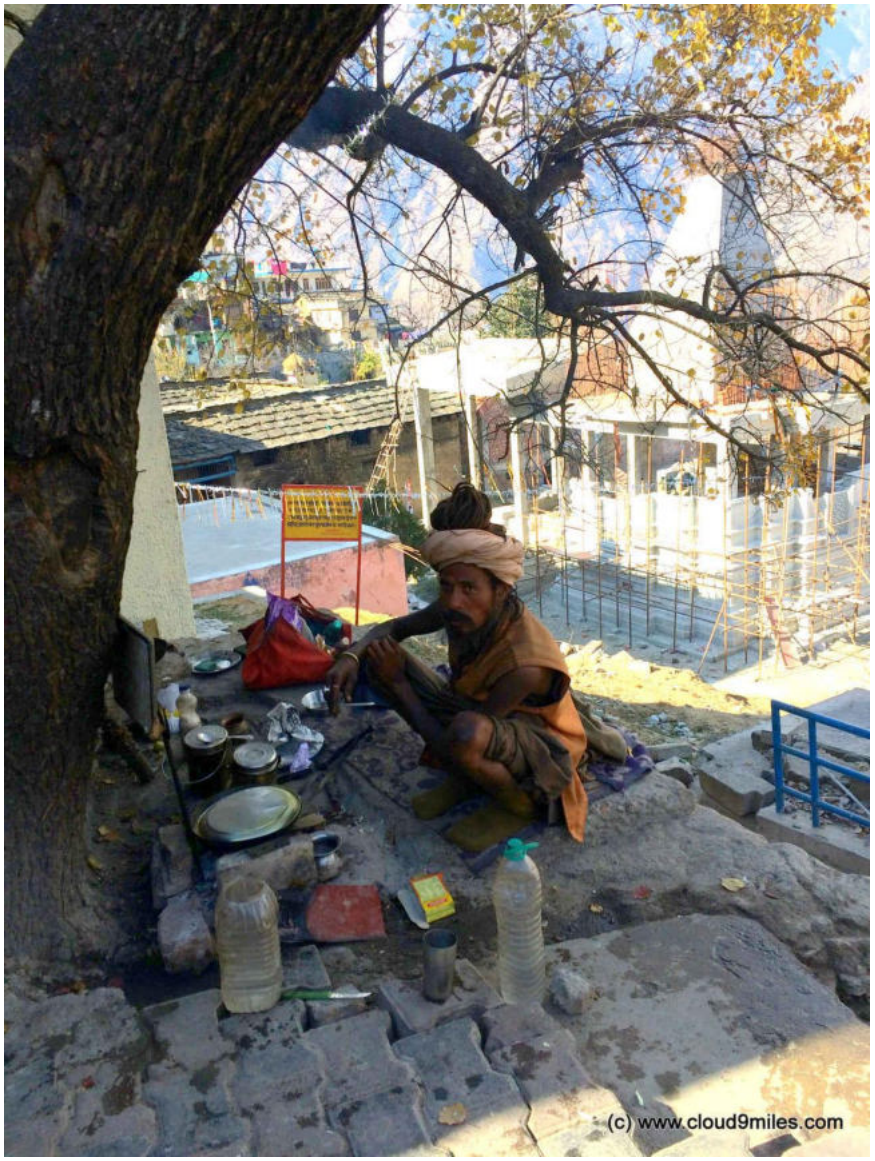
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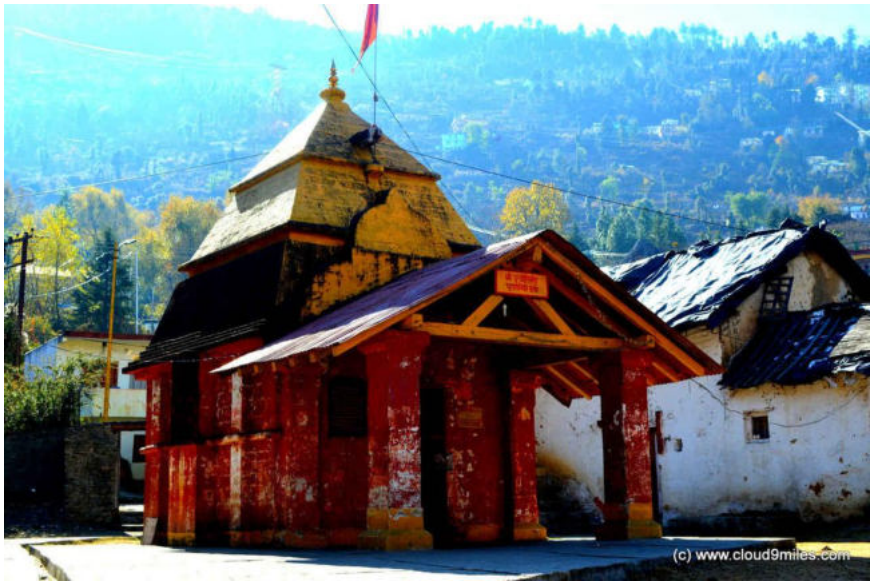
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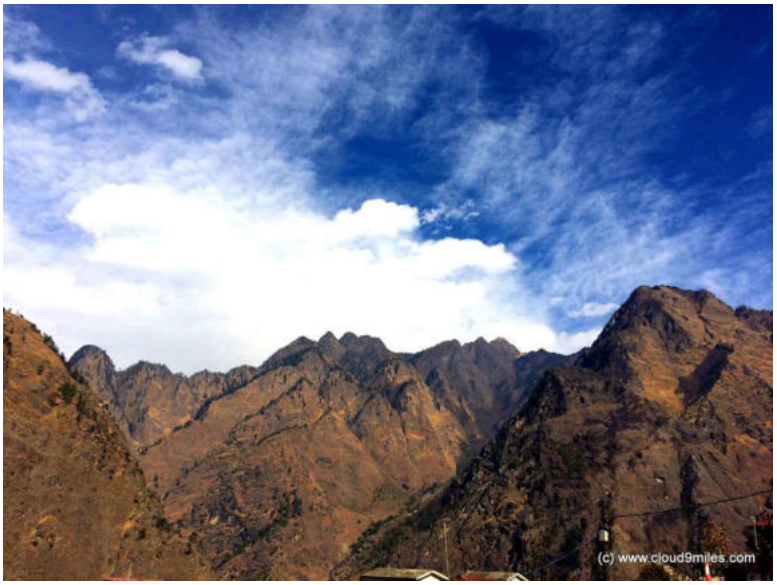
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Joshimath (Jyotirmath)

Jyotirmath, also known as Joshimath is a town in Chamoli District in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. It is located at a height of 1,890 mts (6150 feet) and is gateway to several Himalayan mountain climbing expeditions, valley of flowers, Auli the skiing capital of India, various trekking trails and pilgrim centres like Badrinath and Hemkunt Sahib. It is home to one of the four cardinal pīthas (maths or monasteries) established by Adi Shankara in 8th Century. It is also the home of the oldest tree of India, Kalpavriksha which stands at the Joshimath from the time of Adi Shankaracharya which is like 2500 years old.

After an awesome experience of Auli, we had a day's time to roam around in Joshimath and absorb the divine aura of the place. We started exploring Joshimath to know about its history and legend. It was amazing to know about information in details as well as the historical significance. Here is what we assimilated from our journey.

Jyotirmath: Word 'Jyotirmath' the place of Jyotirlinga of Shiva is the uttarāmnāya matha or northern monastery, one of the four cardinal institutions established by Adi Shankara, the others being those at Shringeri, Puri and Dwaraka. Adi Shankaracharya first founded four monasteries in the four direction, Jyoirmath being the first and made them centers of religious learning to keep the flow of stream of vedic culture perennial and eternal. Their heads are titled "Shankaracharya". According to the tradition initiated by Adi Shankara, this matha is in charge of the Atharvaveda. It has a sacred cave and Kalpavrikhsa where Adi Shankaracharya undertook tapasya. Acharya Swami Vasudevanand Saraswati is currently the head of Jyotirmath. Here are some basic details about the four maths or monasteries in India:

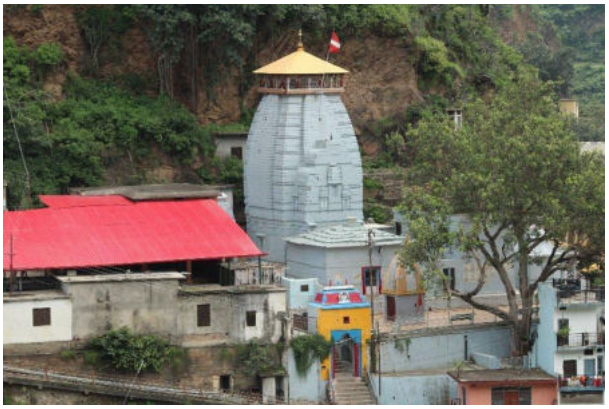
Math	Kshetra	Amnay	Acharya	Veda
Jyotirmath	Badrika-ashram	Uttaramnay	Totkacharya	Atharva-Veda
Govardhan Math	Jagannathpuri	Purvamnay	Padmapad	Rig-Veda
Shringeri-Math	Rameshwaram	Dakshimnay	Sureshwaracharya	Yajur-Veda
Sharda-Math	Dwarikapuri	Paschimnay	Hastamalak	Sam-Veda

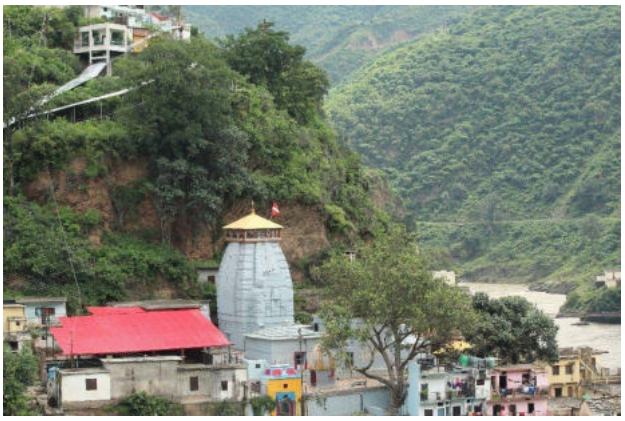
Narsinh Temple:

This is an ancient temple of Lord Vishnu in Narsingh Avtar and main temple of Joshimath. It has the idol of Lord Narsingh, which is considered to be established by Adi Shankaracharya. The temple Narasimha, is enshrined Badrinarayan along with a pantheon of deities. It is one of the "Divya Desams", the 108 temples of Vishnu revered by the 12 Tamil poet-saints or Alvars.

There are several temples in Joshimath, each dedicated to Hanuman, Ganesha, Surya, Gaurishankar and Naudevi respectively. The rivers Alaknanda and Dhauliganga meet at the confluence of Vishnuprayag located just below Joshimath. Joshimath is bestowed with natural beauty and the view of Hathi Parvat, sleeping beauty and other Himalayan Peaks is mystifying. We roamed up and down through the narrow lanes of Joshimath and thoroughly enjoyed our stay. The divine atmosphere percolates in the whole town of Joshimath and positive energy is omnipresent there.

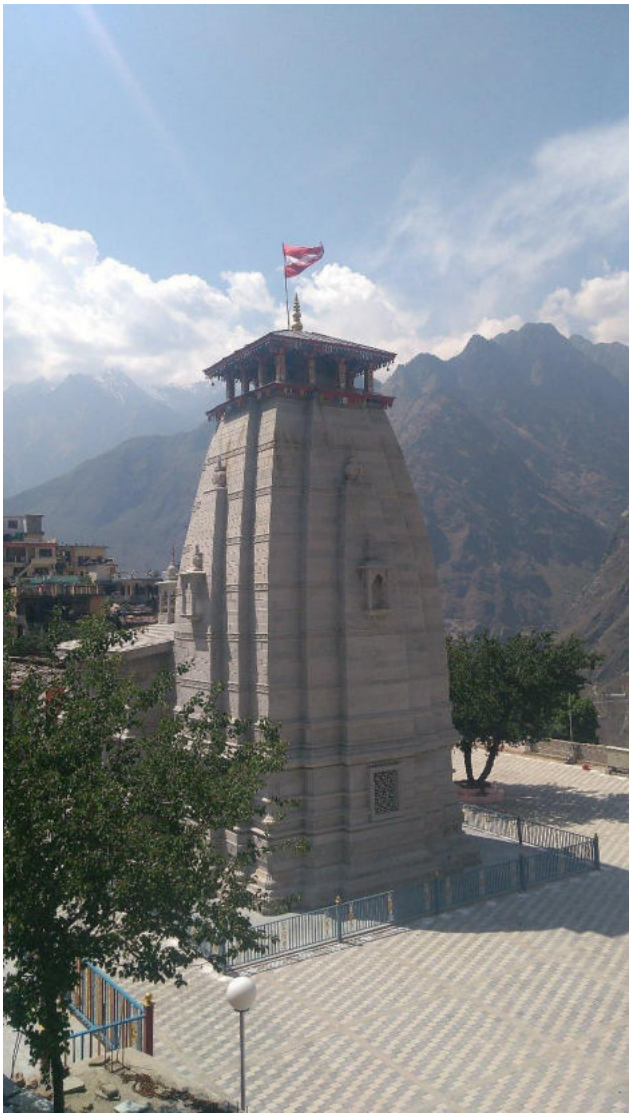
Ref: tripadvisor.in: Photos

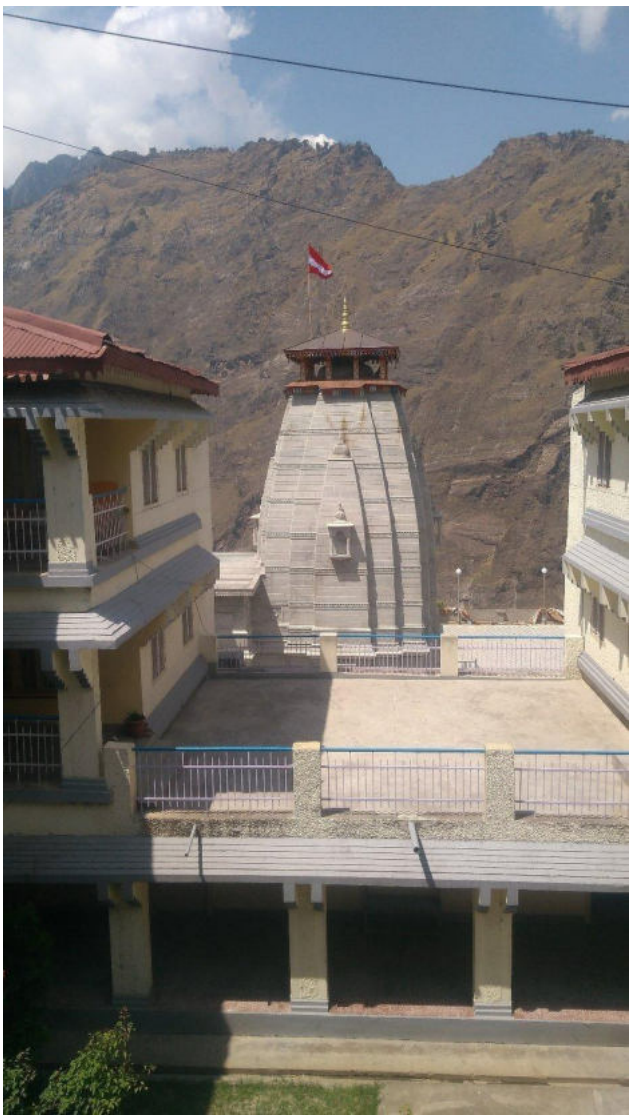




PARKING

श्री ज्योतिर्मठ बदरिकाश्रम हिमालय
ज्योतिर्मठ बदरिकाश्रम हिमालय
कार्यालय
OFFICE





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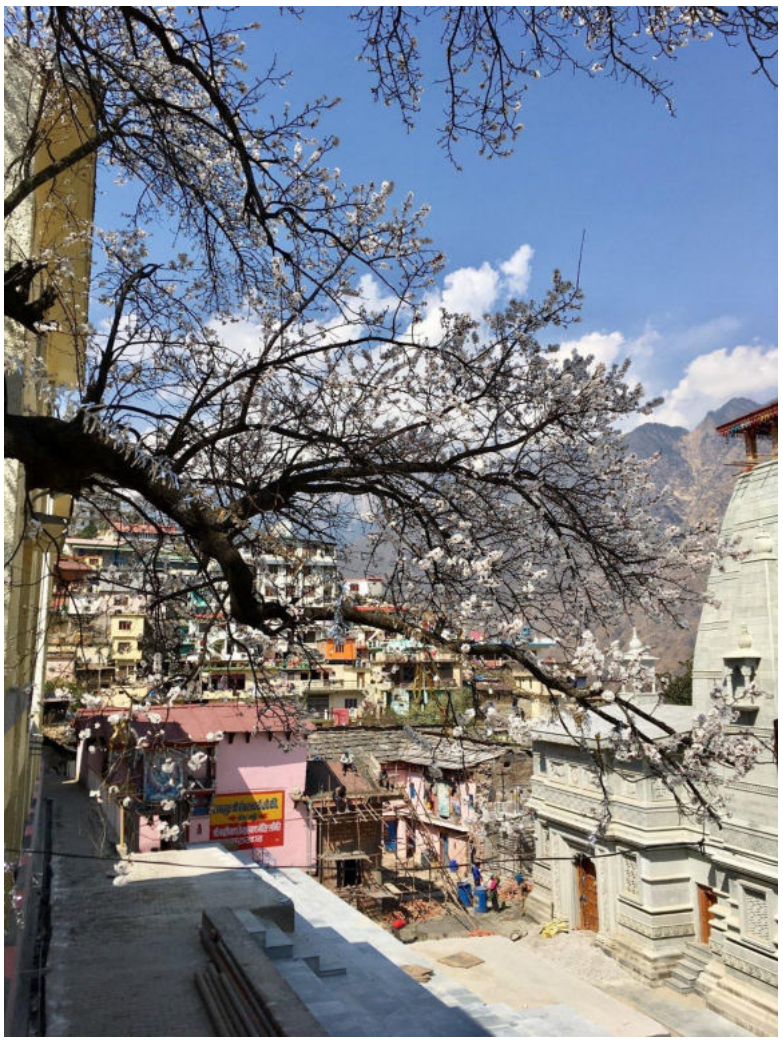
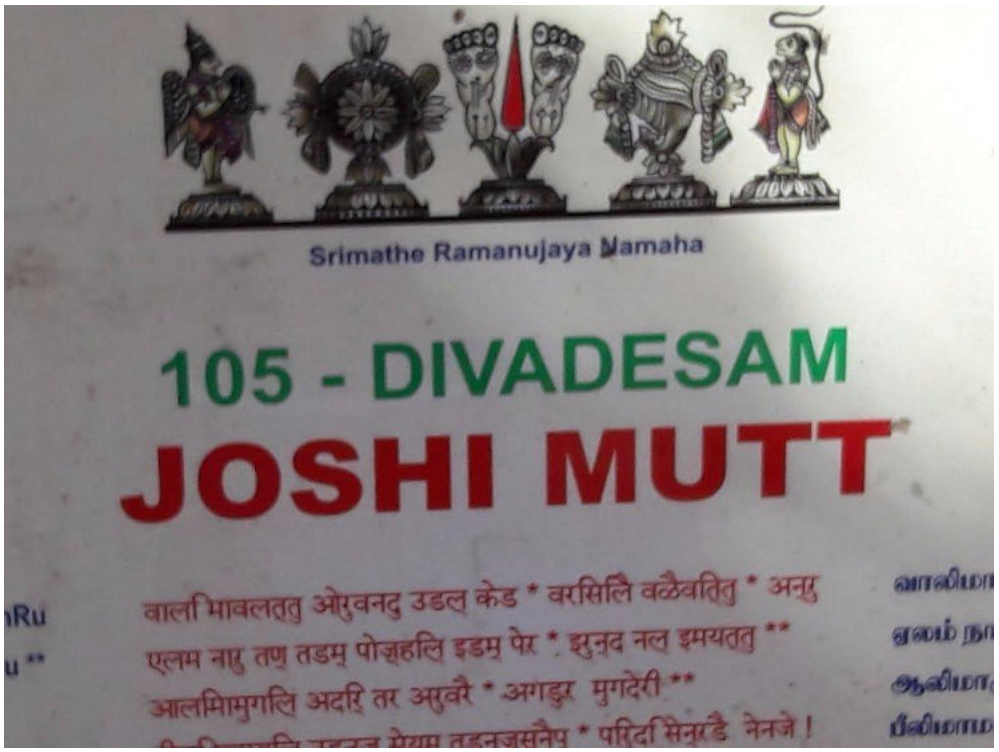



Srimathe Ramanujaya Namaha
105 - DIVADESAM
JOSHI MUTT

ज्योतिश्वर महादेव मन्दिर
आद्य गुरु शंकराचार्य तपस्थली
अमर कल्प वट
2500

ॐ नमः शिवाय
हर हर महादेव

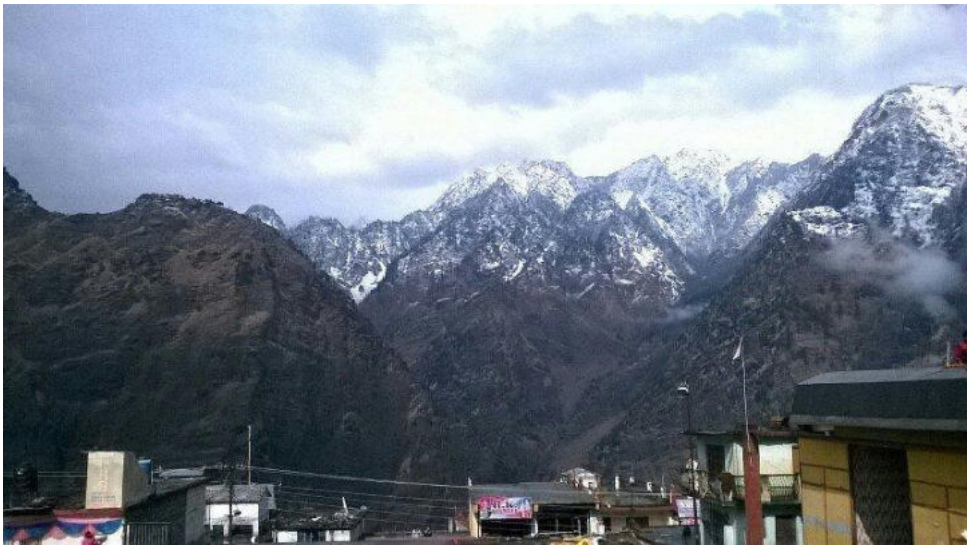
हर हर महादेव

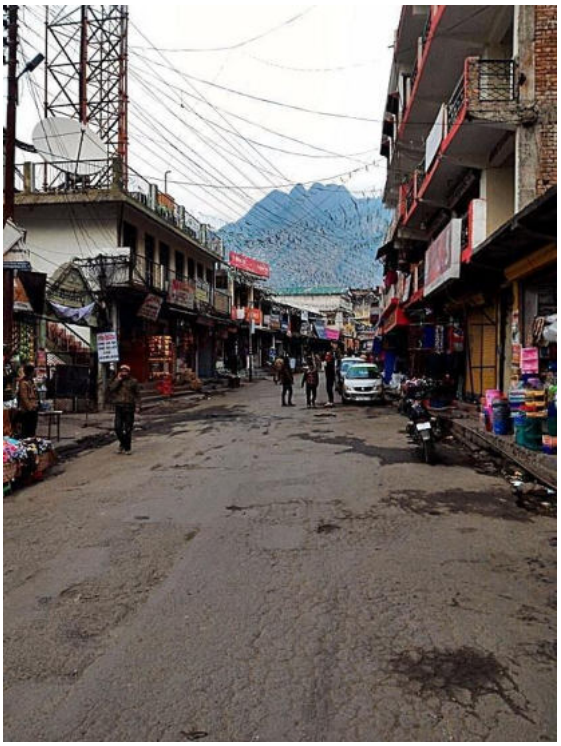
ज्योतिर्मठ
ज्योतिर्मठ बदरिकाश्रम हिमालय
कार्यालय
OFFICE

श्री नृसिंह मन्दिर
जगद्गुरु श्री शंकराचार्य जी की
पवित्र गद्दी
बदरीनाथ, केदारनाथ मंदिर समिति

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर

卐 श्री हरि 卐
ज्योतिर्मठ के स्फटिक निर्मित शिवलिंग
चन्द्रमौलीश्वर के दर्शन कीजिये।
"SHRI HARI"
THE FAMOUS MANILINGAM OF SPHATIK
CHANDRAMAULISHIWAR OF JYOTISHPEETH





Frontline

श्री नृसिंह मन्दिर
उत्तराखण्ड

श्री वासुदेव मन्दिर

उत्तरांचल जल संस्थान
अमला शुद्ध पेयजल

YouTube Videos:

Jyotirmath- Joshimath: https://youtu.be/OWDmtYfMo_0

Jyotirmath (old): https://youtu.be/MJ8s1f3fyds

Adi Shankaracharya Jyotirmath: https://youtu.be/fQ4f-4sq898

Narsinh mandir: https://youtu.be/x_t3-0DG5j4

Jyotirmath Joshimath: https://youtu.be/DwVVdM8tXhE

Adi Shankaracharya guha: https://youtu.be/dYLDy34_0u8

Gaddis of Adi Shankaracharya shifted from Badrinath to Joshimath : https://youtu.be/fhfQXD6Y7WU

Jyotirmath Shankaracharya history: https://youtu.be/sH8JkujT7LY

Janata ki Awaaz: https://youtu.be/qoxgQlZ6RGw

Badrinath yatra: https://youtu.be/d0DTv9ku_wQ

Joshimath beauty: snowfall: https://youtu.be/_mG92wtq7uA

Jyotirmath Shankaracharya-darshan fulfils desires: https://youtu.be/rmPMwcXygS0

Joshimath to Badrinath: https://youtu.be/vt1SXyNqpKM

Joshimath: https://youtu.be/Vbzjr4cpqRc

Shri Shankaracharya Math, Joshimath: https://youtu.be/0D4ohKcqhGg

Joshimath: https://youtu.be/-QTlRt2lJeE

Joshimath: Narasinh mandir: https://youtu.be/FFb_ZhDURKw

Joshimath vlog: https://youtu.be/DsvbS094gV0

Joshimath glacier collapses: https://youtu.be/LMJNIeH5yyI

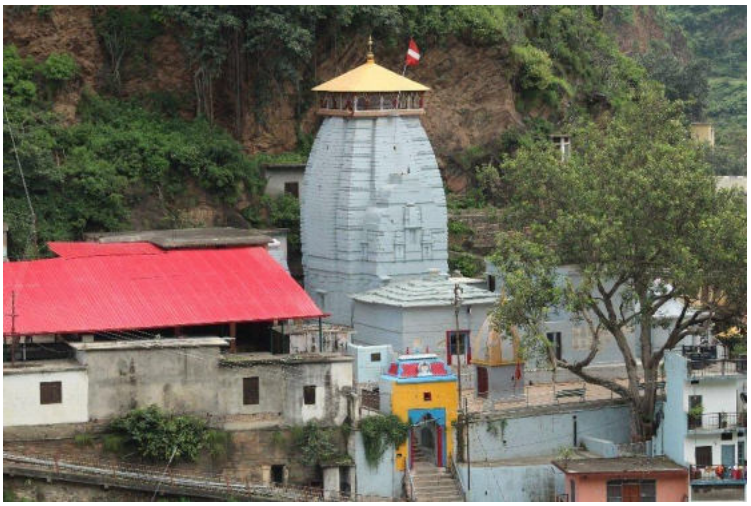
Vishwakarma Jayanthi: https://youtu.be/O4nzHuJNVjc

Joshimath Badrinath full story: https://youtu.be/Mln_OZ48uUM

Akhanda jyoti darshan: https://fb.watch/9QhZGcs458/

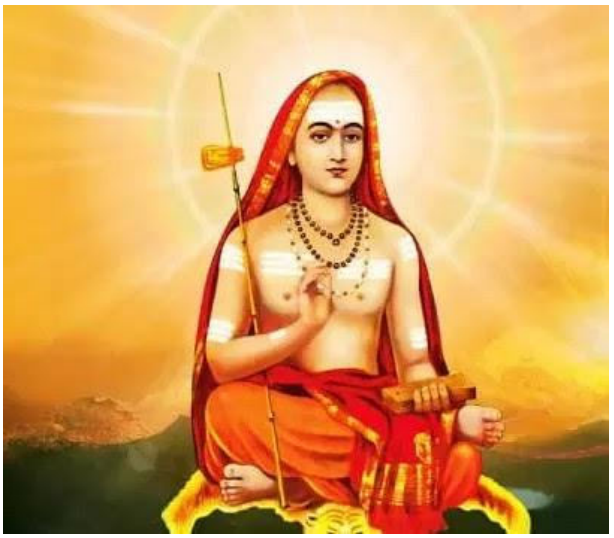
Swami Brahmananda Saraswati: https://youtu.be/WHVAwqSFLgQ

Badrinath yatra: https://youtu.be/zgYxdu-8vuI



ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

ॐ शान्ति॒: शान्ति॒: शान्ति॑: ॥ **(3)**



Four Main Shankaracharya Peethams- Part - III

Shri Sharada Peetham

Dwarka, Gujarat

Compiled by
Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

CONTENTS

Entries on this page are hyperlinks to help in easy navigation in the document.

Shri Sharada Peetham 1
Dwarka, Gujarat 1

Ref: imvoyager.com 3
Paschimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham, Dwarka 3

Ref: bestwebsiteinindia.com 4
About Mathas 4
Dwarka Matha, Dwarka, Gujarat: 4

Ref: Wikipedia 5
Sharada Peetham, Dwarka: 5
History 5
1945 5

Ref: devbhumidwarka.nic.in 6
Shardapith Temple 6
How to Reach: 7

Ref: FacBook page: Shri Shankaracharya Matha Shri Sharasa Peetham - Dwarka 7
Photos: 7
FB Videos: 49

YouTube Videos: 51

Ref: imvoyager.com

Paschimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham, Dwarka

| Kalika Math |Shankaracharya Peeth In The West

Dwarka, which is believed to be the ancient kingdom of Lord Krishna is a sacred place for Hindus. It is home not only to the famous Dwarkadhish and Rukmini Devi temple as well as the Nageshvara Jyotirlinga but also the location of the Pascimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham. This matha is also known as Kalika Matha and is located within the Dwarakadhish temple, on the banks of the River Gomati.

The first Acharya of the Kalika Matha in Dwarka was another direct disciple of Adi Shankaracharya, Sri Hastamalakacharya. The current pontiff of the Pascimamnaya Sri Sarada Peetham in Dwarka is Shri Swaroopanand Saraswati. The Kalika Matha is devoted to the study of the Sama Veda and the study of the Mahavakya, “तत् त्वम् असि”(Tat Tvam Asi), which literally means, “Thou art That.”

Ref: bestwebsiteinindia.com

About Mathas

Matha is a word that originated in the Sanskrit language which is regarded as one of the oldest languages of the world and even the language Hindi is said to be derived from it. It refers to a place of study which can either be an institute or college or school. In Buddhism and Jainism, it also refers to a monastery. These were established by Adi Shankaracharya who was an Indian guru (teacher), philosopher and theologist. He was born in 44 BCE in Chidambaram and he was the one who consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta (non-duality). It is a part of Hinduism which refers to the attainment of the higher self of one's true identity.

Mathas took time to grow and during the period of the second half of 1st millennium CE as proved by the archaeological pieces of evidence. In these institutes, sannyasis (monks) and gurus were led by Acharyas (teachers). The main purpose of these institutes was set for the attainment of "Moksha" which means free from the cycle of rebirth. These also taught the disciples about medicine, dance, art, etc. These ancient Mathas are mainly found in southern India for example in the states like Kerala, Andra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, etc.

Five major rules for students learning in Mathas which were later adopted by Jains and Buddhists are :

- To not injure living beings
- To be truthful
- To not take another's property
- To practice self-restraint (continence)
- To be tolerant/liberal

The four Mathas are called Advaita Mathas and these were taken care of by disciples of Adi Shankaracharya known as Shankaracharya.

In each direction, there is one matha situated. In the north, it is in Badrinath, in the south, it is in Sringeri, in the east, it is in Jagannatha Puri, in the west, it is in Dwarka.

Dwarka Matha, Dwarka, Gujarat:

This is the western Peeth or Matha. It is present on the coastal shore of Gujarat. This matha is also called as Kalika Matha. It was built during the eighth century CE. It represents the Sama Veda. It is present in the coastal city of Gujarat that is Dwarka. It is also known as Kalika Pitha. This matha is in the west and the Sharada Matha is in the southern side of India. Both of these are together called as Sharada Peeth. Shri Yogeshwarananda succeeded Shri Bharati who was invited to lead this matha in 1925 after the position was empty due to retirement of Shri Trivikrama Tirtha who was the head of the matha till 1921.

In 1945, Shri Abhinava Sachidananda Tirtha took the seat of this matha. Sama Veda is the third Veda amongst the total four Vedas that have existed in the Hindu mythology. It was first headed by Hatamalaka.

Ref: Wikipedia

Sharada Peetham, Dwarka:

Dwarka Sharada Peetham Math	
Dwarka Sharda Peeth logo	
Formation	475 BCE or 461 AD(Disputed).
Founder	Adi Shankara
Type	Religious
Location	Dwarka, Gujrat, India
First Shankaracharya	Hastamalakacharya
Present Shankaracharya	Swaroopanand Saraswati
Website	http://www.shrisharadapeetham.org/

Pascimāmnāya Śrī Śāradā Pītham or Dwarka Sharada Math,[1][note 1] is one amongst the four cardinal Peethams established by the saint Adi Shankara to preserve and propagate Sanatana Dharma and Advaita Vedanta, the doctrine of non-dualism. Located in the city of Dwaraka, Gujarat, India it is the pascimāmnāya matha, or Western Āmnāya Pītham[3] amongst the four Chaturāmnāya Pīthams, with the others being the Sringeri Śārada Pīṭhaṃ (Karnataka) in the South, Purī Govardhanmaṭha Pīṭhaṃ (Odisha) in the East and Badari Jyotirmaṭha Pīṭhaṃ (Uttarakhand) in the North. It is also known as the Kālikā Matha.[4] Their Vedantic mantra or Mahavakya is Tattvamasi (That thou art) and as per the tradition initiated by Adi Shankara it holds authority over Sama Veda.

History

Shri Trivikrama Tirtha was the head of the monastery until 1921 when he was succeeded by Sri Bharati Krishna Tirtha.[citation needed]
Shri Bharati was invited to lead the Puri matha in 1925 after the position had become vacant.[citation needed]
Shri Bharati was succeeded by Shri Swarupananda.

1945

In 1945, Shri Abhinava Saccidananda Tirtha was nominated to the position. Before assuming his position at Dvaraka, Abhinava was the head of the Mulabagal matha in Karnataka, which was the 17th century branch of the Dvaraka matha. As a result, the

cumulative lineage of Mulabagal matha was merged with Dvaraka when Abhinava took office there. Years later Shri Saccidananda helped to mediate the Shankarcharya successions at Puri and Jyotir Math.[5] Since Abhinava died in 1982, this peeth has been led by Swami Swarūpānanda Saraswatī[5][6] who is one of the claimants to the position of Shankaracharya of the northern matha called Jyotir Pitha or Jyotir Math.

H.H. Swami Swarupananda Saraswati, The Shankaracharya of Dwarka Sharda Peetham Math

Ref: devbhumidwarka.nic.in

Shardapith Temple

At the end of the 8th century and beginning of the 9th century, Shree. Jagadaguru Adi Shankaracharya Ji had established Shardapith which is one of the monastery out of 4 monastery of Adya Shankaracharya Ji. Currently Shankaracharya is sitting in 78 Ministry.

Aadi Jagat Guru Shankaracharya, the most reserved religious dignitaries of Hindus, founded Shardha Peeth at Dwarka, one of the four pioneer seats, created in four different directions of India. True to its name Sharda, that is the Goddess of Knowledge Saraswati, Dwarka's Sharda Peeth is an important knowledge centre that propagates and preserves the Hindu religion, culture and Sanskrit language. Sharada Peeth is adjacent to the mythological Dwarkadheesh's Jagat Mandir. The ambience of the place is very holy and righteous and is the right place for one to find solace.

Sharda Peeth is believed to be over 250 years old and is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims from across India. Adi Shankaracharya founded this Peeth in 491 AD for withholding the traditions and religious beliefs of India. This Peeth is also known by various names like Kalika Matha, which is in charge of the Sama Veda, the Paschimamnaya Matha and the Western Matha. Besides this it has also a collection of oriental materials which are believed

to also have remains of old Dwarka that was submerged in the sea and some other old stony things. It also has preserved bomb-shells which Pakistanis threw during air-raids during 1965 war but could not damage Dwarka.

How to Reach:

By Air
The nearest airport is at Jamnagar, Porbandar. From this places by road can be reach.

By Train
We can reach Dwarka directly by rail. There is Dwarka railway station in Dwarka city. From Dwarka Railway station Shardapith Temple is 2km away from railway station.

By Road
NH-947 directly takes to Dwarka city from there Shardapith Temple can be reached.

Ref: FacBook page: Shri Shankaracharya Matha Shri Sharasa Peetham - Dwarka

Photos:

LIVE
6.00 - 7.00PM
08/10/2021
केनोपनिषद में माँ की महिमा
"तत्व विवेचन"
श्री सदानन्द सरस्वती जी
शारदा पीठ, द्वारिका, गुजरात
स्वामी श्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी

अद्वैत आश्रम अहमदाबाद में सम्पन्न होगा
परम् पूज्य दण्डी स्वामी
श्री सदानन्द सरस्वती जी
का शारदीय नवरात्र व्रत अनुष्ठान
07 अक्टूबर से 14 अक्टूबर 2021
स्थान : अद्वैत आश्रम, शाहपुर दरवाजा
गांधी ब्रिज के पास अहमदाबाद
पूज्य स्वामी जी
दर्शन का समय
शाम 5 बजे से 6 बजे तक
केनोपनिषद में माँ की महिमा
''तत्व विवेचन'' : प्रवचन : 6.00 से 7.00 बजे तक
रवि त्रिपाठी : 7587525236, दिव्यांक भाई शांगवी : 9824083924

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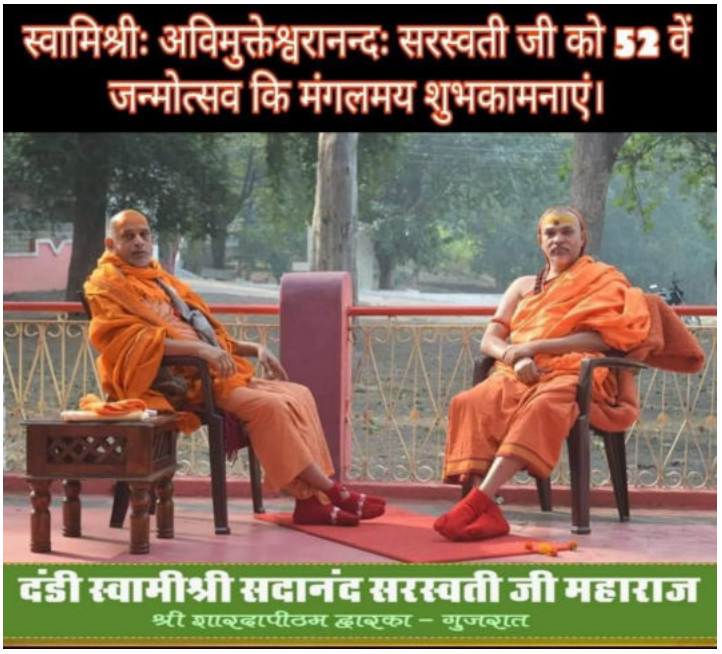
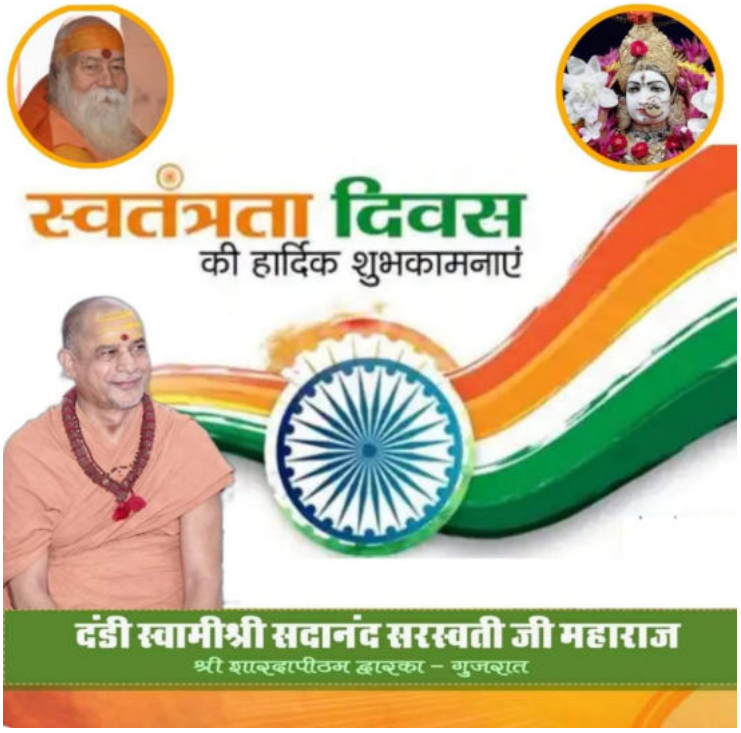

स्वामिश्रीः अविमुक्तेश्वरानन्दः सरस्वती जी को 52 वें
जन्मोत्सव कि मंगलमय शुभकामनाएं।
दंडी स्वामीश्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम द्वारका – गुजरात

बजे से
सरस्वत चेरिटे


स्वतंत्रता दिवस
की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं
दंडी स्वामीश्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम द्वारका – गुजरात

हर्शोल्लास से श्री शंकराचार्य बाल विद्या निकेतन झौंतेश्वर में 75 वॉ स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया।

पूज्यपाद अनन्तश्रीविभूषित ज्योतिष्पीठाश्वर एवं द्वारकाशारदापीठाधीश्वर जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य स्वामी स्वरूपानंद सरस्वती की महाराज के पूज्य माताजी एवं पिताजी के नाम से संचालित ट्रष्ट माँ गिरिजा देवी धनपति उपाध्याय सार्वजनिक विकास समिति, झौंतेश्वर जिसके अध्यक्ष स्वामी श्री सदानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज है उक्त समिति के द्वारा सन् 2007–2008 में आदिवासी, वनवासी छात्र/छात्राओं की शिक्षा की दृष्टि को ध्यान में रखते हुए व कम शिक्षा के कारण जिन बेटियों के विवाह में बाधा उत्पन्न होती थी उसे दूर करने की दृष्टि से श्री शंकराचार्य बाल विद्या निकेतन की स्थापना की जैसा कि इस विद्यालय को संचालित हुए 13 वर्ष बीत चुके है। इसमें दूरदराज के 18 से अधिक गाँवों के बच्चे एवं बच्चियाँ अध्ययनरत है। जैसा कि हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 75 वर्ष पूर्ण हो चुके है। इस अमृत महोत्सव का आयोजन विशाल रूप में किया जाना था परंतु कोरोना महामारी को देखते हुए इसे सूक्ष्म रूप में सम्पन्न किया गया।

श्री शंकराचार्य बाल विद्या निकेतन में 75वॉ स्वतंत्रता दिवस हर्ष व उल्लास के साथ मनाया गया। विद्यालय में ध्वजारोहण परम पूज्य दण्डी स्वामी श्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज एवं आचार्य राजेन्द्र शास्त्री जी द्वारा किया गया । तत्पश्चात ध्वज को सलामी दी एवं राष्ट्गान का गायन हुआ।

ध्वज वंदन के उपरांत कोविड–19 के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए विद्यालय के शिक्षक/शिक्षिकाओं द्वारा सामाजिक दूरी अपनाते हुए राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को सम्मान देते हुए कार्यकम का समापन किया गया। विद्यालय संचालन समिति की ओर से श्री आनंद तिवारी; एवं डॉ. सी. एल0 लालवानी , डॉ. श्रीकांत पटेल, सत्यप्रकाश (टिन्कू) अग्रवाल आदि, सदस्यगण उपस्थित रहे।

संस्था प्रधान श्री कृष्णकुमार द्विवेदी ने सभी पधारे हुए महानुभावों के प्रति आभार प्रकट किया।

गोभ्यो नमः
राजराजेश्वरी गौशाला समिति
श्रीपरमहंसी गंगा आश्रम
संस्थापक
जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य स्वामी स्वरूपानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
झौतेश्वर (श्री धाम), जिला - नरसिंहपुर (म०प्र०)

जो कभी परिवर्तित नहीं होता वही एक अद्वितीय अखण्ड ब्रह्म ही सत्य है : शंकराचार्य

वेद-शास्त्र को मानने वाला 'हिन्दू'

सिवनी (दत्त सागर)

वेद शास्त्र को मानने वाला ही 'हिन्दु' है। धर्म की रक्षा के लिए आचार्य की जरूरत होती है। गुरू वही होता है जो ब्राह्मण कुल में उत्पन्न हो। यह बात दो पीठ के शंकराचार्य स्वामी स्वरूपानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज ने आज सत्संग के दौरान कही है। सनातन धर्म के ध्वज वाहक जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य स्वामी स्वरूपानंद इन दिनों चातुर्मास व्रत अनुष्ठान करते हुए अपनी तपोस्थली परमहंसी में विराजमान हैं। परमहंसी में प्रतिदिन अनुयायियों और शिष्यगणों को आपका दर्शनलाभएवं आशीर्वचन प्राप्त हो रहा है। महाराजश्री इन दिनों अपने शिष्यों को वेद-वेदांत की शिक्षा भी प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

सत्संग के दौरान महाराजश्री ने बताया कि धर्म की रक्षा के लिए आचार्य की जरूरत होती है। सतयुग में ब्रह्मा, त्रेता में वशिष्ठ, द्वापर में व्यास और कलयुग में शंकराचार्य जगद्गुरू हैं जो स्वयं आचरण करता है वह आचार्य होता है 'कलावत्र', 'भवाम्हाँ'। कलयुग 4 लाख 32 हजार वर्ष का है और आचार्यश्री तो 32 वर्ष ही इस धराधाम में रहे हैं, लेकिन आचार्यश्री ने चार पीठ बनाये, जिन पर उनके लक्षण वाला विराजित आचार्य ही शंकराचार्य रूप है। आपने कहा कि आज-कल नकली शंकराचार्यों की भरमार है। नकली शंकराचार्य बनावे जा रहे हैं और घूम भी रहे हैं।

आपने कहा कि प्रमाणित शंकराचार्यों को ही शंकराचार्य के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। आपने बताया कि साक्षात भगवान दक्षिणामूर्ति ही कालटी में आर्याम्बा और शिव गुरू के पुत्र रूप में अवतरित हुए, तो ऐसे साक्षात शिवावतार की पीठ पर

विराजमान होने वाला व्यक्ति भी श्रुति-महावाक्य के ज्ञान से सम्पन्न होना चाहिए। कुछ स्वार्थी लोग अपने भौतिक कार्यों की पूर्ति के लिए नकली शंकराचार्यों को खड़ा कर रहे हैं। आरएसएस और उसके समकक्ष विचारधारा वाले लोग कहते हैं कि जो भारत में जन्मा

ब्रह्म को जान लेना चाहिए; यही वेदांत का सार है

आपने बताया कि गुरू वही होता है जो ब्राह्मण कुल में उत्पन्न हो, इसलिए संन्यास के दीक्षा का अधिकारी ब्राह्मण माता-पिता से उत्पन्न होने वाला ही होता है। चातुर्मास, व्रतानुष्ठान के वेदांत वर्ग में विद्वानों को पढ़ाते हुए महाराजश्री ने कहा कि केवल ब्रह्म ही नित्य है। ब्रह्म को छोड़कर सभी वस्तु अनित्य है। ब्रह्म एक अद्वितीय अखण्ड है, उसी से जगत का निर्माण हुआ है। ब्रह्म के इच्छण से आकाश, आकाश से वायु निर्मित हुई है। वायु से अग्नि और अग्नि से जल और जल से पृथ्वी बनी है। ब्रह्म ही इन सब रूपों में है वह एकमेवाद्वितीय है। ब्रह्म अर्थात वृहद जो सबसे बड़ा है; वह भी तभी हो जब कोई दूसरा न हो। अर्थात् सबसे बड़ा महान् कोई है तो वह ब्रह्म है वही जगत् के रूप में प्रतीत होता है। महाराजश्री ने कहा कि अलग को दूसरी वस्तु ओं की तृष्णाएँ रहती है जबकि ब्रह्म पृहद है। केवल ब्रह्म को जानने मात्र से सब कुछ जान लिया जाता है। अतः ब्रह्म का ही अस्तित्व है और बाकी सब मिथ्या। जीव को अपने मूल स्वरूप; ब्रह्म को जान लेना चाहिए; यही वेदांत का सार है।

है वह 'हिन्दू' है, लेकिन यह व्याख्या सनातन धर्म के मान्य नहीं है। महाराजश्री ने कहा कि जो भी वेद-शास्त्र को मानता है वही 'हिन्दू' है। आपने कहा कि जो प्रस्थानत्रयी इत्यादि शास्त्र का पठन-पाठन नहीं जानता हो उसको जीवन में सार्थक नहीं करता, वह शंकराचार्य हो भी जाये तो अमान्य ही है।

चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट द्वारा संचालित

स्वरूपानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
दानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
शङ्कराचार्य

चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट द्वारा संचालित

श्री कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी की हार्दिक
शुभकामनाएं।
दंडी स्वामीश्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम द्वारका - गुजरात

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वक्रतुण्ड महाकाय सुर्यकोटि समप्रभं |
निर्विघ्नं कुरु मे देव सर्वकार्येषु सर्वदा |
गणेश चतुर्थी की
हार्दिक
शुभकामनयें
गणपती
बाप्पा
मोरया
दंडी स्वामीश्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम द्वारका – गुजरात

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॥ सान्दीपनि ॥

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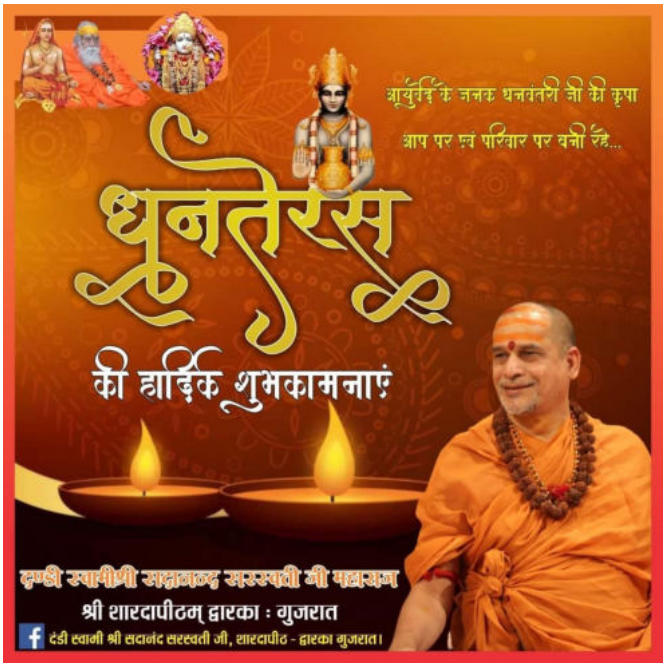
आयुर्वेद के जनक धनवंतरी जी की कृपा
आप पर एवं परिवार पर बनी रहे...
धनतेरस
की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं
दण्डी स्वामीश्री सदानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम् द्वारका : गुजरात
दंडी स्वामी श्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी, शारदापीठ - द्वारका गुजरात।

शुभ
दीपावली
क्षीरदायै धनदायै, बुद्धिदायै नमो नमः
यशोदायै कीर्तिदायै, धर्मदायै नमो नमः॥
दण्डी स्वामीश्री सदानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम् द्वारका : गुजरात
दंडी स्वामी श्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी, शारदापीठ - द्वारका गुजरात।

द्वारका शारदापीठ में सुरक्षित है
हिन्दू सनातन धर्म की विरासत
2500 साल पुरानी
पुस्तकों का संग्रह

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5 सितम्बर 2017 तक
बजे तक
बजे तक
प्रवचनकर्ता - स्वामी

श्री

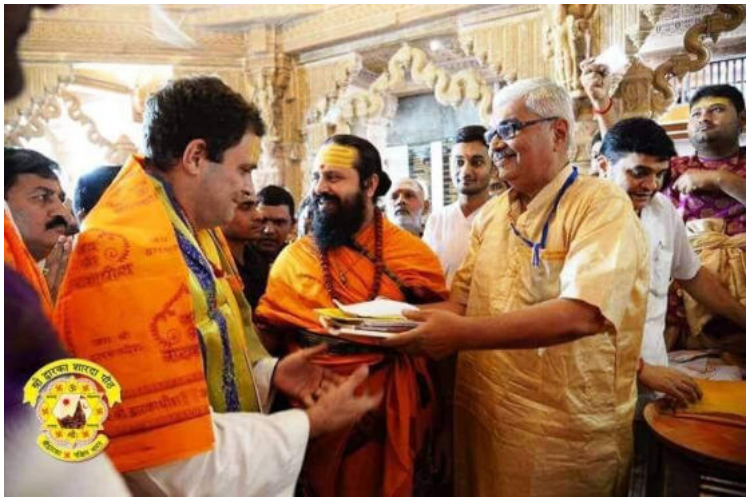
5 सितम्बर 2017 तक
बजे तक
बजे तक
प्रवचनकर्ता - स्वामी

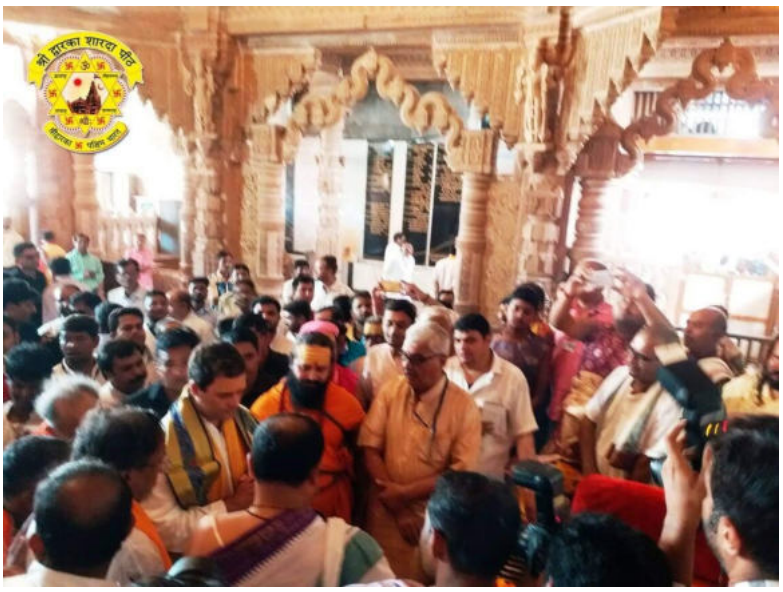
परायणकर्ता - आचार्य श्रीसनत्कुमार उपाध्याय
दिनाङ्क 30 अगस्त से 5 सितम्बर 2017 तक
सवेरे 9 बजे से 1 बजे तक
सायं 6 बजे से 8 बजे तक
श्री सारदा शारदा पीठ

श्री सारदा शारदा पीठ

श्री द्वारका शारदा पीठ

श्री द्वारका शारदा पीठ





ચાતુર્માસ વ્રત
૨૦૧૯
સ્વામીશ્રી સદ્‌ાનંદ સરસ્વ

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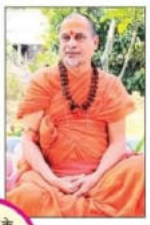
[2078 (आषाढ़) सिवनी, शुक्रवार 02 जुलाई 2021 हिजरी सन्- 1442, मुस्लि

शंकराचार्य स्वामी स्वरूपानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज और दंडी संन्यासी सदानंद एवं अविमुक्तेश्वरानंद का

चातुर्मास परमहंसी में ही होगा

सिवनी 01 जुलाई (वल राजार)। दो पीठ के शंकराचार्य स्वामी स्वरूपानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज और उनके दो दण्डी संन्यासी शिष्य स्वामी सदानंद सरस्वती और स्वामी अविमुक्तेश्वरानंद सरस्वती का चातुर्मास परमहंसी गोटेगांव में ही होना तय हुआ है।

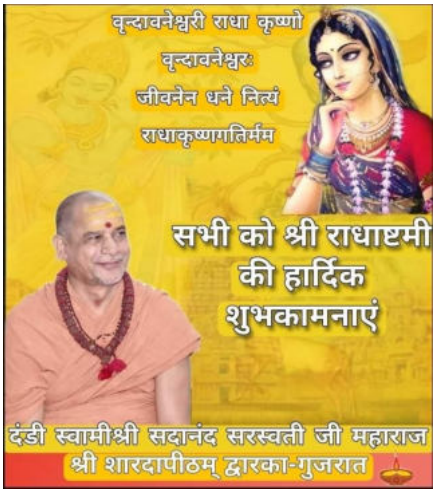


चातुर्मास के दौरान एक साथ दर्शन लाभ मिल सकेगा

महाराजश्री चातुर्मास के पूर्व गुरु गुफा सकलेश्वर धाट में विश्राम और भ्रमण के लिये निकले हैं। लगभग एक सप्ताह यहाँ व्यतीत करने के बाद वापिस परमहंसी आ जावेंगे और चातुर्मास पूरा होने तक यहीं निवास करेंगे।

ज्ञातव्य है कि कोरोना काल के चलते पिछले साल भी आपका चातुर्मास परमहंसी में ही हुआ था। इस वर्ष भी कोरोना के चलते आपका चातुर्मास परमहंसी में ही होना निश्चित हुआ है। यह संयोग ही है कि स्वामी स्वरूपानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज और उनके दोनों दंडी सन्यासी शिष्य का चातुर्मास धी परमहंसी में ही रहा है। चातुर्मास के दौरान इन सभी संतों का एक साथ दर्शन लाभ यहाँ सनातनियों को मिल सकेगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि गुरु पूर्णिमा से चातुर्मास प्रारंभ हो जाता है और इस वर्ष गुरुपूर्णिमा 24 जुलाई को पड़ रही है। गुरुपूर्णिमा के दिन सभी सनातनी अपने-अपने गुरुओं की पूजा कर उनसे आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करते हैं। चातुर्मास के दौरान परमहंसी में गुरुओं के आशीर्वचन भी मिलेंगे जिसकी तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं। कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत जानकारी शीघ्र ही जारी की जायेगी।

रक्षाबंधन
की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं
दंडी स्वामीश्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम द्वारका - गुजरात


वृन्दावनेश्वरी राधा कृष्णो
वृन्दावनेश्वरः
जीवनेन धने नित्यं
राधाकृष्णगतिर्मम
सभी को श्री राधाष्टमी
की हार्दिक
शुभकामनाएं
दंडी स्वामीश्री सदानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
श्री शारदापीठम् द्वारका-गुजरात

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https://fb.watch/9SP6ozoYRj/

https://fb.watch/9SP7KiVdqx/

https://fb.watch/9SP9EXrDaz/

https://fb.watch/9SPbBmLbk2/

https://fb.watch/9SPdUIy0lp/

https://fb.watch/9SPfN_s6Dd/

https://fb.watch/9SPh7uC6Dx/

https://fb.watch/9SPiCPQPQM/

https://fb.watch/9SPlQE8s3r/

https://fb.watch/9SPnFp7dsq/

Sri Krishna Janmashtami sandesh: https://fb.watch/9SPpNLyTU6/

Gita pravachan: https://fb.watch/9SPtjzww3F/

https://fb.watch/9SPvJNEf36/

https://fb.watch/9SPyTmQt7l/

https://fb.watch/9SPB_nqd-x/

https://fb.watch/9SPAHd-uP4/

https://fb.watch/9SPEcAh_O8/

https://fb.watch/9SPGxYzy2p/

https://fb.watch/9SPI1zR5Mw/

https://fb.watch/9SPJn52Wt2/

https://fb.watch/9SPKKzGx4z/

https://fb.watch/9SPLWPGkP3/

https://fb.watch/9SPNJ4Hz4h/

https://fb.watch/9SPOWijYkn/

https://fb.watch/9SPQpP7aT7/

https://fb.watch/9SPRDLHho1/

https://fb.watch/9SPT8UJWAp/

https://fb.watch/9SPUzbJPsb/

https://fb.watch/9SPVSEp130/

https://fb.watch/9SPXfW6evW/

https://fb.watch/9SPZm8zEAB/

https://fb.watch/9SP-4dWPGU/

https://fb.watch/9SQ0m7f4XJ/

Ardha kumbh pravachan: https://fb.watch/9SQ2e0RIzi/

https://fb.watch/9SQ4XYLqVk/

Bhagwat katha: https://fb.watch/9SQ6BPQH_E/

https://fb.watch/9SQ983zCb9/

Bhagwat katha: https://fb.watch/9SQaKv8cqF/

Bhagwat katha: https://fb.watch/9SQeI9ydk9/

Available uddhar: https://fb.watch/9SQgHxhrvo/

https://fb.watch/9SQjJTEvrw/

Gita saar: https://fb.watch/9SQkWD2Ujx/

Veda sammelan: https://fb.watch/9SQoTrcrPy/

YouTube Videos:

Dwarka Shankaracharya's daily worships: https://youtu.be/d3KourrOjw8

Dwarka Shankaracharya at Mathura: https://youtu.be/WGLv7pT_8Ho

Shankaracharya's Ashirvachan: https://youtu.be/_EXDD30ko_w

Kanchi Shankaracharya visits ailing and recuperating Dwarka Shankaracharya in Bangalore: https://mobile.twitter.com/Gopalee67/status/1466084704474464261/photo/1

Amrit pravachan: https://youtu.be/did_5s_N5bY

Amrit pravachan: https://youtu.be/1Ju6cDN5w0Y

Amrit vachan: https://youtu.be/Mc5RXFtZ86g

Adi Guru Shankaracharya: https://youtu.be/sm6GD2MACWk

Ram Mandir banao: Dwarka Shankaracharya: https://youtu.be/k1A3QDGhIjs

Bhagwat katha: https://youtu.be/psfdsc4pGOc

https://youtu.be/PLDO8wE4gDo

Dharma manch: https://youtu.be/5v6muvpQ8I8

Ardha kumbh pravachan: https://youtu.be/P1Ypf9uTUSw

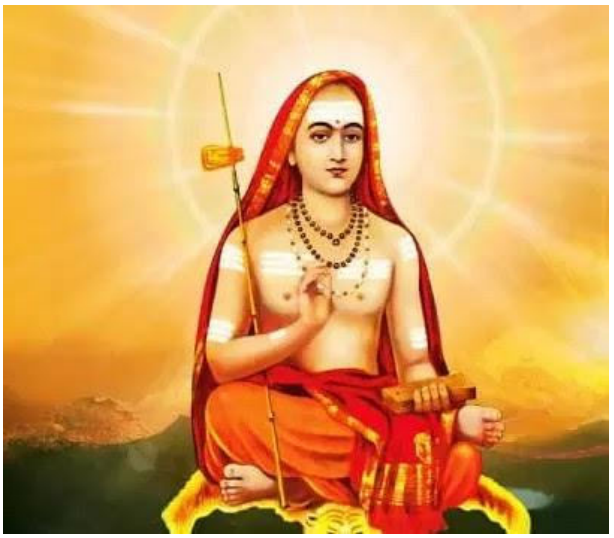
Bhagwat katha: https://youtu.be/IS4QXLzP1Ac

Sang- Satsang: https://youtu.be/ymlpdLzf1r4

https://youtu.be/geLow2zLuMU

ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु॒ मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

ॐ शान्ति॒: शान्ति॒: शान्ति॑: ॥ **(3)**



Four Main Shankaracharya Peethams- Part - IV

Shri Govardhan Peetham

Puri, Orissa

Compiled by
Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

CONTENTS

Entries on this page are hyperlinks to help easily going to desired location in the document

Shri Govardhan Peetham 1
Puri, Orissa 1

Ref: Wikipedia 3
Govardhan Math 3
History 3
Samudra Arti 4

Ref: purionline.in 4
Govardhan Matha at Puri 4
History of Govardhan Matha at Puri (Govardhan Peetha) 5
The Deities of Govardhan Matha at Puri 5
Activities and Rituals of Govardhana Math at Puri 6
The Shankaracharya Govardhan Vedic Paathashala: 6
The Adi Shankaracharya Govardhan Yoga-Vidyalaya: 6
The Shankaracharya Govardhan Vyayama-Shala: 6
The Shankaracharya Chikitsalaya: 7
The Shankaracharya Govardhan Go-Shala: 7

Ref: govardhanpeeth.org 7
About Govardhan Peeth 7
About Swami Sri Nischalananda Saraswati Maharaj 8
About Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj: Vedic Mathematics 10
Organisations 11
Different Wings of the Organisation 13
Activities 14
Veda Vidyalaya 14
Anna Khetra 14
Primary Hospital 14
Book Stall 14
Photos: 15
How to donate? 17

Ref: tripadvisor.in: Photos 18

Ref: hindustantimes.com 21
Puri's Govardhan Mutt moved out of Odisha government's control 21

Ref: FaceBook page: Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Shree Nischalananda Saraswati Ji 23
Photos: 23
FB Videos: 69

YouTube Videos 70

Ref: Wikipedia

Govardhan Math

Purvamnaya Sri Govardhana Peetham or Govardhan Math is one amongst the four cardinal Peethams established by the philosopher-saint Bhagwan Adi Shankaracharya to preserve and propagate Sanatana Dharma and Advaita Vedanta, the doctrine of non-dualism. Located in Puri in Odisha, India, it is the Eastern Āmnāya Pītham amongst the four Chaturamnaya Peethams, with the others being the Sringeri Śārada Pīṭhaṃ (Karnataka) in the South, Dvārakā Śāradā Pītham (Gujarat) in the West, and Badari Jyotirmaṭha Pīṭhaṃ (Uttarakhand) in the North.[1] It is associated with the Jagannath temple.[2] Their Vedantic mantra or Mahavakya is Prajñānam brahma (Consciousness is supreme being) and as per the tradition initiated by Adi Shankara it holds authority over Rig Veda.

Govardhan Math Entrance Gate

Founder	Adi Shankara
Type	Religious
Location	Puri, Odisha, India
First Shankaracharya	Padmapadacharya
Present Shankaracharya	Swami Nischalananda Saraswati
Website	https://govardhanpeeth.org/

The deities here are Jagannath (Lord Vishnu) and the devi is Vimala (Bhairavi). The mahavakya is Prajnana Brahma. There are Shri Vigraha of Goverdhan Nath Krishna and Ardhanareshwara Shiva installed by Adi Shankara.[3]

The whole of the Eastern part of the Indian subcontinent is considered as the territory of Sri Govardhan Peeth.[4] This includes the Indian states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh till Rajahmundry, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, and Uttar Pradesh till Prayag. The countries Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan are also considered spiritual territory of the math. Puri, Allahabad, Gaya and Varanasi are some of the holy places under this Math.

Background

Govardhana matha is one of four cardinal institutions established by Adi Shankara (c. 8th century CE), regarded by later tradition as the reviver of Vedic Sanatana Dharma.[5] Shankara's four principal disciples, Padma-Pada, Hasta-Malaka, Vartika-Kara and Totakacharya were assigned to these four learning centers in the north, south, east and west of India.[6] The subsequent leaders of each of these four monasteries are known as Śaṅkarāchāryas in honor of the math's founder, Adi Shankara.[7] As such they are the leaders of the Daśanāmī Saṃnyāsins who are considered to have custody of Advaita Vedānta[7] These four principle seats of learning are located in Purī (Odisha), Śṛṅgeri (Karnataka) and Dvārakā (Gujarat) with[7] the northern (Uttarāmnāya) monastery being located in the city of Jyotirmaṭh (also known as Joṣīmaṭh).[7]

History

Padmapadacharya became the first leader of the matha. The matha has historical connections with the Jagannath temple, which is also located in Puri.[2] It is called the Govardhana Matha, and has a sub-location called the Sankarananda Math.

Swami Bharati Krishna Tirtha, who was then the leader at the Dvaraka matha, assumed the leadership position at the Govardhana matha in 1925; Shankara Prushottama Tirtha supervised the Matha on his behalf while he visited the Self Realization Fellowship in the USA.[2] After Bharati attained Mahasamadhi in 1960, Yogeswaranda Tirtha succeeded him who also attained Mahasamadhi a year later in 1961. In 1964, after a "period of uncertainty" Niranjana Deva Tirtha, a disciple named in Bharati's will, was installed by Aghinava Saccindananda Tirtha of Dwarka.[2] Nirnjana Deva Tirtha became known for his unpopular political views affecting the Hindu people.[8] In 1992, he stepped down after nominating Niscalananda Saraswati as his successor.[2][9]

Nischalananda Saraswati was born in Darbhanga in 1943, the son of the raj-Pandita of Maharaja of Darbhanga.[10] He decided to enter sanyasa while being a student in the Tibbia College and spent time studying the shastras at Kashi, Vrindavan, Naimisaranya, Shringeri etc. In 1974, he took diksha from Swami Karpatri who gave him name Nischalananda.

On 11 February 2018 silver jubilee (25th anniversary) of the pattabhisheka of Swami Nischalananda Saraswati was celebrated in Puri in the presence of chief minister Naveen Patnaik, former Nepal king Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Gajapati Maharaja Dibyasingha Deb of Puri.[11]

A person named Swami Adhokshyananda has sometimes claimed to be the Sankaracharya of Puri[12][13] He is known for having been invited by the American Federation of Muslims of India (AFMI) and by Shankersinh Vaghela in 2002.[14][15]

Samudra Arti

The Samudra Arti is a daily tradition started by the present Shankaracharya 9 years ago.[3] The daily practice includes prayer and fire offering to the sea at Swargadwara in Puri by disciples of the matha. On Paush Purnima of every year the Shankaracharya himself comes out to offer prayers to the sea.

Ref: purionline.in

Govardhan Matha at Puri

The Govardhan Matha at Puri is one of the oldest Matha of India. In 483 BC Bhagvatpaada Adi Shankaracharya established this matha at Puri with the aim of spreading the sanatnan dharma among the common public which is the extortion-free, unbiased and in harmony establishment. As per the Hindu mythology it is believed that Shankaracharya had established 4 monasteries which are known as Mathaas across the country. The singeri matha located at the top of the Sringeri hills located on the southern part of the country, Jyotish Matha at Badrinath in the north, Sharada Matha located at the Dwaraka coast in Gujarat at the western part of India, and Govardhan Matha at Jagannath Puri, Odisha in the east. According to the traditions commenced by Adi Shankaracharya Maharaj Govardhan Matha was held responsible for the Rig Veda. Adi Shankarchary appointed Shree Padmapadacharya as the first and foremost pontiff, also known as the mathadheesh of the temple.

The Govardhan Matha is located near the Swargadwara which is believed to be one of the most sacred tourist locations of Puri. A very popular legend is believed to be associated with the Govardhan Matha and it is also believed that Puri is said to be one of the four Dhaam just because of the Govardhan Matha. Also known as the Bhogo Vardhan Matha Govardhan Matha is very popular monastery of the state.

History of Govardhan Matha at Puri (Govardhan Peetha)

The Govardhan Peeth or Matha is said to have the most ritual places of the eastern part of county with its high importance. The matha is said to have its territory expanded from states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Chittasgarh, Odisha, Andhra, Bangladesh, West Bengal, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nepal, Tripura, Bhutan, Meghalaya, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and till Prayag which also includes the Gaya and also the Banaras. In 483 B.C, of Shukla Dashami of the Vaishakha month as per the Hindu calendar, Sri Adi Shankaracharya reinstalled and restored the sacred statue of Lord Jagannatha and on that day itself he got his first disciple Shree Padmapadacharya who was then declared as the Jagadguru Shankaracharya for the Puri Peetha. Lord Govardhanath and Lord Ardhanarishwar were also installed in the Peetha and the seat was then got the transcendental wisdom. There are 51 Shakti Peetha in the entire world of the Hindu religion and of which the Govardhan Peetha is believed to be one of the most vital Shakti Peetha. As per the legends it is believed that the Peethas are the naval part of Goddess Bhagwati Sati which fell at various places of the India Sub-continent and on every such place a Shakti-Peetha were established.

The Deities of Govardhan Matha at Puri

Goddess Bhairavi and Lord Jagannath are the prime deities worshipped at the Matha. Prajnana Brahma is said to be the prime Mahavakya and there are the images of Ardhanareshwara Shiva and the Goverdhannatha Krishna which are also installed by Adi Shankaracharya.

Activities and Rituals of Govardhana Math at Puri

There are commonly two divisions of Peeth Parishad which are known as:

Ananda Baahini - Institution formed by the young females
Aaditya Baahini - Institution formed by the young males

These are the two basic divisions of the Peeth which also has senior citizens as the higher posts of the Parishad and are preceded by the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Ji Maharaj himself. The Aditya Bahini is responsible for all the services towards the society such as the medical services, and the voluntary services.

The Shankaracharya Govardhan Vedic Paathashala:

Govardhan Peetha also has a Ved Path Shala, educational center in order to teach the Vedic learnings to the students in a traditional approach. Currently there are some 40 students are learning the Vedas in this Shankaracharya Govardhan Vedic Paathashala.

The Adi Shankaracharya Govardhan Yoga-Vidyalaya:

Several yoga Asanas are being taught to the students at this Matha and the trained students then participate in the competitions of State level and the nationals as well.

The Shankaracharya Govardhan Vyayama-Shala:

Vyayama Shala is the part of the Matha which trains the aspiring athletes in several forms of exercises.

The Shankaracharya Chikitsalaya:

It is a dispensary which is operated by Govardhan Matha for the sake of health care of the tourists and pilgrims along with the residents of Puri. The services of the Matha are free of cost.

The Shankaracharya Govardhan Go-Shala:

“Go Shala” is the word used for Cowshed and the Shankaracharya Govardhan Go-Shala offers their services to around more than 70 cows. The services to cow here aren’t done to obtain the milk. This is completely services to these sacred animals as per the Hindu mythology. The Matha takes care of these cows, feeds them and also gets them treated during their ill health. The Matha also provides the pure Indian of Cows breeds to the farmers with the motive of developing their work and make them earn.

Ref: govardhanpeeth.org

About Govardhan Peeth

Adi Shankaracharya, the great philosopher who re-established the Vedic sanatana dharma, was born in Kalady, a village in the present Ernakulam district of Kerala state in India in 507 BC on the Vaisakha Shukla Panchami day of the Hindu calendar. His father was Shivaguru and mother Aryamba. At the age of 8 years, he received the initiation into sanyasa order from the venerated GovindaBhagavatpada on the Kartika Shukla Ekadashi. He wrote commentaries on the Prasthana Trayi Shastras. Shankaracharya appeared at a time when the circumstances were such that the sanatana dharma was rendered devoid of any strength, was torn apart and destroyed. There were also foreign invasions. By his scholarly aptitude and strength of his penance, he defeated Buddhist scholars in philosophical debates. He also defeated scholars like Sri Mandana Mishra by his command of shastras and made him his disciple. He had profound accomplishments by age 16. He also influenced King Sudhanva and made him his disciple. Adi Shankaracharya traveled far and wide across several regions, preached and professed extensively the vedicsanatana dharma in an all too brief lifespan of 32 years. He woke up the society that was in a state of deep slumber. He wrote many books and had many temples renovated in his lifetime. In order to have the dharma rule over the country always and have spiritual values progress, the great seer established four dharmic institutions. In the constitution of directional (amnaya)mathas, the Acharya says

“कृतेविश्वगुरूब्रम्हात्रेतायांऋषिसप्तमः।

द्वापरेव्यासएवंस्यात्, कलावत्रभवाभ्यहम्।।”

meaning, in the Satya Yuga, Brahma is the guru of the whole world, in Treta Yuga is the sage Vasishta, in Dwapara Yuga it is Veda Vyasa and in the Kali Yuga it is Bhagavan Shankara. The acharyas of the four Peethas or the seats of Dharma are also decorated with the title of Shankaracharya. In the east, Shankaracharya established the GovardhanaPeetha at Puri whose presiding deity is Purushottam to deal with the knowledge of Rig Veda, the

Sharada Peetham dedicated to Yajur Veda at Sringeri in Karnataka in the south, DwarakaPeetha with presiding deity of Dwarkadheesh dedicated to Sama Veda at Dwaraka in Gujarat in the west and finally, in the north, at Badarinath as Jyotirmath dedicated to Atharva Veda. He also appointed his disciples Padmapada, Hastamalaka, Sureshwara and Totaka as the Shankaracharyas of the four Peethas in East, south, west and north respectively. Within a short period of time he overpowered Buddhists, atheists and contamination and established a vedic social order that was impartial, free of exploitation and driven by dharma (as in scriptures) and also Bharat as a subcontinent. At the age of 32 years he attained samadhi by his divine play. At the time of Shankaracharya, Bharat was a conglomeration of many political, social and dharmic entities. Travelling was difficult and communication was limited. He grouped his disciples into ten categories - vana, parvata, aranya, tirtha, ashrama, giri, puri, bharati, sagar and saraswati. These sanyasis were tasked to propagate dharmic values after due inquiries in the areas assigned to them and unify the society. The Govardhan Peeth was established in 486 BC in the Karthika month of the Hindu Calendar. Sri Nischalananda Saraswati Maharaj is the 145th Shankaracharya of this peetha. Adi Shankaracharya initiated a practice that the head pontiffs of each of the four peethas would be considered his image. The lineage of the Shankaracharyas of the four peethas has continued incessantly so far. The role of Shankaracharyas of the four peethas in protecting and growing the Hindu sanatana dharma is very significant. Even today the four peethas of Shankaracharyas are glorifying the unity of the nation. Adi Shankaracharya was a famous and worldwide spokesperson of sanatana dharma. By providing an existential platform for vedic culture he placed a strong foundation for ages to come. The sanatana dharma is eternal and is auspicious for the whole world.

In keeping with the traditions of Adi Shankaracharya, the pontiff of Puri, Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Nishchalananda Saraswati Maharaj, being merciful to everyone, has started institutions such as Dharma SanghaParishad, Aditya Vahini and AnandVahini to protect the country, its values and integrity. Under the aegis of these institutions the supreme sanatana dharma is being propagated and transmitted all the time.

About Swami Sri Nischalananda Saraswati Maharaj

Bhagavatpada Adi Shankaracharya established the Govardhana Peetha at Jagannath Puri on the Kartika Shukla Panchami of Yudhishtira Saka Samvat 2651 or 486 BC. The Puri Peeth is related to Rig Veda. Its main preaching theme or Mahavakya is प्रज्ञानं ब्रम्ह. There's an unbroken chain of Shankaracharyas from 2489 years. One hundred and forty four Shankaracharyas have already graced the Peeth already. The Peeth of eastern direction at Puri is now graced by Jagadguru Shankaracharya Nischalananda Saraswati-ji Maharaj as its 145th Sankaracharya. He was appointed to this Peeth as its head by the Shankaracharya Swami Niranjanadeva Tirtha Maharaj on 9th February 1992 (Vikram Samvat 2048).

The current Shankaracharya of Puri Peeth, Swami Sri Nischalananda Saraswati-ji Maharaj was born on 30th June 1943 in a village called Haripur Bakshi Tol in the Madhubani district of Bihar. His father was Pandit Sri Lalvamshi Jha and his mother was Smt Gita Devi. His father was a high-ranking scholar of Sanskrit in the Mithila tradition and was a court vidwan of the then king of Mithila (Darbhanga Kingdom). The Swami's previous name was Nilambar, given by his elder brother Pandit Sridev Jha. In his childhood Nilambar was bestowed with amazing character and was very studious and intelligent as well. His early education took place in his village Kaluahi and Loha and in Delhi later. At age 17, he left his home and started in pursuit of his life journey. In one of the seminars involving all the branches of Vedas, Dharma Samrat (emperor of dharma), Karpatri-ji Maharaj and the then Shankaracharya of Jyotish Peeth Swami Sri Krishnabodhashram-ji Maharaj were present. On this occasion, he accepted in his mind the venerable Karpatri-ji Maharaj as his spiritual master. He was given the name Dhruvachaitanya by Swami Sri Naradanand Saraswati of Naimisharanya. He studied the Vedas and various branches related to Vedas very seriously at various places like Kashi, Vrindavan, Naimisharanya, Badrikashram, Rishikesh, Haridwar, Puri, Sringeri etc. Dhruvachaitanya fought hard against atrocities on cows considered a symbol of faith among Hindus while participating actively in Dharma Samrat Karpatriji Maharaj's agitation for cow protection. He was kept in the Tihar jail from 9th November 1966 for 52 days for advocating cow protection. He accepted the sanyasa order from the lotus palms of Swami Sri Karpatriji Maharaj on Vaisakha Krishna Ekadashi of Samvat 2031, 18th April 1974 in Haridwar. Swami Sri Karpatriji Maharaj initiated him into the sanyasa order under the new name Nischalananda Saraswati. From 1976 to 1981, he scrupulously studied the works of Prasthanatrayi, Panchadasi, Vedanta Paribhasha, Nyaya Mimamsa, Tantra and Advaita Siddhi from his Gurudev. From 1982 to 1987, he studied Khandanakhanda Khadya and the Yajur Veda with special emphasis from the then Shankaracharya of Puri Peetha Swami Sri Niranjanadev Tirtha ji Maharaj. He spent five Chaturmasas with him. Impressed by Swami Sri Nischalananda Saraswati-ji's talents, brilliance, dedication towards sanatana dharma and utmost faith in his gurus, Shankaracharya Swami Sri Niranjanadev Tirtha ji Maharaj anointed him the 145th Shankaracharya of the Govardhana Peetha at Puri.

The Shankaracharya of Puri has been travelling far and wide across India like the first guru Adi Shankaracharya to protect sanatana dharma, its values and glories. He has been addressing concerns on unity of India, protection of its territories, cow protection, women empowerment, environment protection as well as on the context of multinational companies in India by his discourses. The intellectuals of this country have been associated with him. A wave of transformation that potentially provides a new direction to the nation has been triggered. He has also set up two organisations Aditya Vahini and Ananda Vahini under the aegis of 'Peeth Parishad' with the objectives of creating an intelligent, self-reliant society,

protecting values, securing the nation and its unity. Through these two organisations, he is spearheading a nationwide campaign to protect the ancient culture of our country.

Govardhana Matha
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Phone: 9437031716 (Office)

About Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj: Vedic Mathematics

VEDIC MATHEMATICS presently known as modern mathematics is completely based on ALGEBRA. It was rediscovered by the greatest mathematician and the Shankaracharya Jagadguru Bharatikrishna Tirthaji Maharaj of Govardhan math puri; Odisha. He is the 143rd Shankaracharya of Govardhan math.

He was born on 14th March 1884 in a small village of Tamil Nadu named “Tinnivelly”. His childhood name was Venkatraman. His father, Shri P. Narasimha Shastri, was then a Tahsildar at Tinnevelly (Madras residency). At the age of twenty years he completed his post graduation in six different subjects like Mathematics, Science, History, Philosophy, English and Sanskrit from the Bombay centre of American college of Science Rochester; New York. He was a greatest orator of Sanskrit and awarded the title of “SARASWATI” for his all round proficiency in Sanskrit by the Sanskrit association of Madras. In 1902 he won the highest place in the graduation B.A. examination.

In 1908 he proceeded to Sringeri Math in Mysore to lay himself at the feet of Jagadguru Shankaracharya Maharaj Shri Satchidananda Shivabhinava Nrisimha Bharati Swami. there he was offered the post of the first Principal of the newly started National college at Rajahmundry. At the age of twenty seven (27) years he studied advanced Vedanta philosophy for eight years from 1911 to 1919 and practised Brahma-Sadhana at the feed of Shri Nrisimha Bharati swami.

In 1919 he was initiated into the holy order of Sannyasa at Varanasi by H.H. Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shri Trivikrama Tirthaji Maharaja of Sharada Peetham and was given the new name, Swami Bharati Krishna tirtha. Three years later in 1921 he was throned as the Shankaracharya of Sharada peetha. In 1925 he shifted to puri when he was installed as Jagadguru Shankaracharya of the Govardhan math. In 1953 he founded an institution named “SHRI VISHWA PUNRNIRMANA SANGHA” (World Reconstruction Association) in Nagpur, with Shri Chimanlal Ttrivedi as the general secretary.

It was during his deep meditation retreats between the year 1911 to 1919 in the Shringeri forest he became aware of the sixteen sutras; later he associated them with vedic mathematics.

Due to some undisclosed reasons Bharati Krishna Tirthaji borrowed a large sum of money from Shri Manilal Desai, a money lender and devotee of Dakor. As a security against the borrowed amount Bharati Krishna Tirthaji pledged his manuscript notebooks which he

packed away safely in few tin trunk boxes and left in the care of Shri Manilal Desai. He was not able to repay the amount owed until 1955 or so. By then the boxes had fallen under the charge of Shri Laxminarayan, the son of Shri Manilal Desai. He transported those manuscripts from Dakor to his residence at Asarva in Ahmedabad. Shri Laxminarayan sold those manuscripts to a German scholar with a large amount of money (at 50 dollar per manuscript as said by the present guru, the 145th Shankaracharya of Govardhan math.)

After the confirmation of the loss of the manuscripts of VM most likely sometime in 1956, Bharati Krishna tirthaji was requested by his ardent devotees to rewrite them. On their request, in 1957, in his old age and ill health with weak eyesight (cataract) he wrote the presently available book. Vedic mathematics. In 1958 the type script of Vedic mathematics was left in the US. For publication.

Bharati Krishna Tirthaji attained Mahasamadhi On 2nd February 1960 and five years after his book Vedic mathematics was published. Link: https://app.box.com/s/fzf0vovuku7lteml48rpk1h8nvwv6gu3

Organisations

Dharma Sangh' and 'Ramarajya Parishad' are two organisations started by Sri Karpatri ji Maharaj who was known for his compassion for all living entities and as an authority on dharma. Shankaracharya Swami Sri Nischalananda Saraswati has reorganized Ramarajya Parishad within the contours of 'Dharma Sangh.' By establishing 'Peetha Parishad', he as setup under its aegis the 'Sanatana Sant Samiti', 'Rashtrotkarsh Abhiyan' - a campaign for upliftment of the nation, the 'Hindu Rashtra Sangh', 'Aditya Vahini' and 'Ananda Vahini'. Of these, Aditya Vahini is an organization for men whereas Ananda Vahini is for women.

Boys of ages 4 - 14 belong to 'Bal Aditya Vahini' - the children's wing of the parent 'Aditya Vahini'. Teenage boys and adult men in the age group of 15-45 become the members of Aditya Vahini group. All those men aged above 45 years become members of Peetha Parishad. Similarly, girls of ages 4 - 14 belong to 'Bal Ananda Vahini' - the children's wing of the parent 'Ananda Vahini'. Teenage girls and adult women above 15 years of age become the members of Ananda Vahini group.

Below are some important aspects of the organisation:

Central office of the organisation:

Sri Shankaracharya Govardhana Peetha, Shankaracharya Marg, Balishahi, Puri 752001 (Odisha)

Symbol of the organisation: Rising sun with an embedded swastik sign

Slogan: "धर्म की जय हो, अधर्म का नाश हो, प्राणियों में सद्भावना हो, विश्व का कल्याण हो, गो माता की जय हो, गो हत्या बंद हो, भारत अखण्ड हो, जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य भगवान की जय हो, हर हर महादेव" (May dharma be victorious always, Adharma be destroyed, May one be compassionate to all living beings, May goodness reign in world, All glories to Gomata - the mother cow, May cow

slaughter end, May Bharat be united, All glories to Bhagavan Shankaracharya, All glories to Shiva"

Prayer:

"O Lord, May goodness reign in this world, be free of evil and be full of happiness, May everyone keep each other's wellness in their thoughts, May our minds be focussed on the absolute truth and may every one's intelligence be dedicated in full surrender to the lotus feet of Hari without desire for anything in return."

Goal of the organisation:

1. To develop complete dedication and faith in sanatana dharma,
2. Belief in strength of an association or Sangh,
3. Render service with a desire for welfare of the world, win hearts of people with sentiments of sacrifice and harmony,
4. Render service with an attitude of good culture, well-educated and with protection as well as create a healthy person and society,
5. Protect the existence and values of Hindus while keeping in mind the interests and welfare of others,
6. Make efforts to establish governance machinery that works within the contours of dharma, free of bias and exploitation, and always cares about interests of everyone,
7. Be committed to the integrity of Bharat,
8. Be committed to ending cow slaughter, protection of rivers like Ganga, protection of trees and environment and upload all aspects of sanatana principles,
9. Nurture joint family system,
10. To associate with family members with a plan and purpose and by these means make a home have the character of a 'Gurukul',
11. To have every member of the organization commit an hour of manual effort and a contribution of a rupee a day towards nation building and protecting dharma and also to encourage other families to participate in this mission,
12. To study and follow books based on subjects of dharma, adhyatma, culture and protecting the nation that are published by 'Swasti Prakashan' as also to transmit and propagate them extensively to create a healthy society.

Means to achieve the goals:

To achieve these goals, every member should always be committed to work as below:

1. To commit an hour of time and effort and a rupee per day and to deploy and use them to educate well oneself and develop such a culture,
2. To participate in maintaining cleanliness of public places like temples, hospitals, lakes and to create awareness in the society by means of campaigns,
3. To spend about 45 minutes every day in prayers and worship to be free of fear, sincere and active thereby earning the strength of tapa,
4. To have a congregation of family members to establish one's home as a gurukul; to solve opposing views and conversations in an atmosphere of harmony.

Different Wings of the Organisation

Dharma Sangh

Peetha Parishad

1. To run educational and scientific institutions in the Vedic way,
2. To help attain the four Purusharthas - Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha by Sanatanic and Vedic method,
3. To afford all kinds of protection to Yajnasadhakas, family of cows, Ganga, Maths, temples, Vedic scholars, the Vedas, the truthful, the generous and non greedy human beings,
4. Preserving the sources of energy in the form of earth, water, fire and air in their original form by supporting progress in the field of both spiritual and material development with the help of Vedic science.
5. Harmonising potential dangers from active usage of large machinery,
6. Rejection of directionless businesses,
7. Governance machinery devoid of greed for power and short-sightedness,
8. To practice education, defence, justice, marriage, joint family, agriculture, cow protection, commerce, services and employment consistent with Vedic knowledge and sanatana way,
9. Protection of every one's interests and well-being.

Rashtrotkarsh Abhiyan
To put in practice agriculture, cow protection, commerce and cottage and small industries in Vedic ways.
Hindu Rashtra Sangh
Protect existence and values of Hindus with due regards to other's welfare, achieve security of the country and be committed to its integrity.
Aditya Vahini
To practice protection and servitude based on fearlessness, good manners, full of radiance and far-sightedness of the large picture.

Ananda Vahini
To create a society and healthy family that is well-educated, well-cultured, free of danger, service oriented and prosperous with co-participation of mothers.
Ram Rajya Parishad
Establishment of a governance mechanism that works within contours of dharma, free of bias and exploitation, and desirous of protecting every one's interests under the healthy guidance of Vyasa Peethas established under a sanatana tradition.
Service Motto
The members of the organisation meet on each Sunday of every month in their place with an intent of social welfare for various services like cleaning public places like temples, hospitals, lakes, schools or for tree planting. Similarly, they can render services in Goshala in their places. In respect of these activities, it is also possible to give publicity in various media. After these activities, the members are required to send reports to the regional office. Also, these can be published in the newsletter of the organisation.

Activities

Veda Vidyalaya

Anna Khetra

Primary Hospital

Book Stall

Photos:

New Delhi:

Kumbh 2019, Prayagraj

Angul, Odissa Yatra

Govardhan Math

How to donate?

Donate now for Corpus Fund of Govardhan Math:

Corpus fund is considered to be the capital of the organisation. The fund is generated and kept by us for the sustenance and existence of the organisation. The Corpus Fund is of paramount importance to the organisation as it helps during times of distress. Only the interest/dividend earned from it is accumulated or utilised for general purposes.

Address:

Govardhan Math,
Shankaracharya Marg, Puri,
Odisha, India, Pincode: 752001

Tax exemption details:

All donations are exempt from Income Tax under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act. REG No- ITO(Tech)/80G-23/2008-09/DT. 18TH AUG. 2008 BBSR.
PAN No- AABTP2735L

UPI: govardhanmath@allbank

Our Banks:

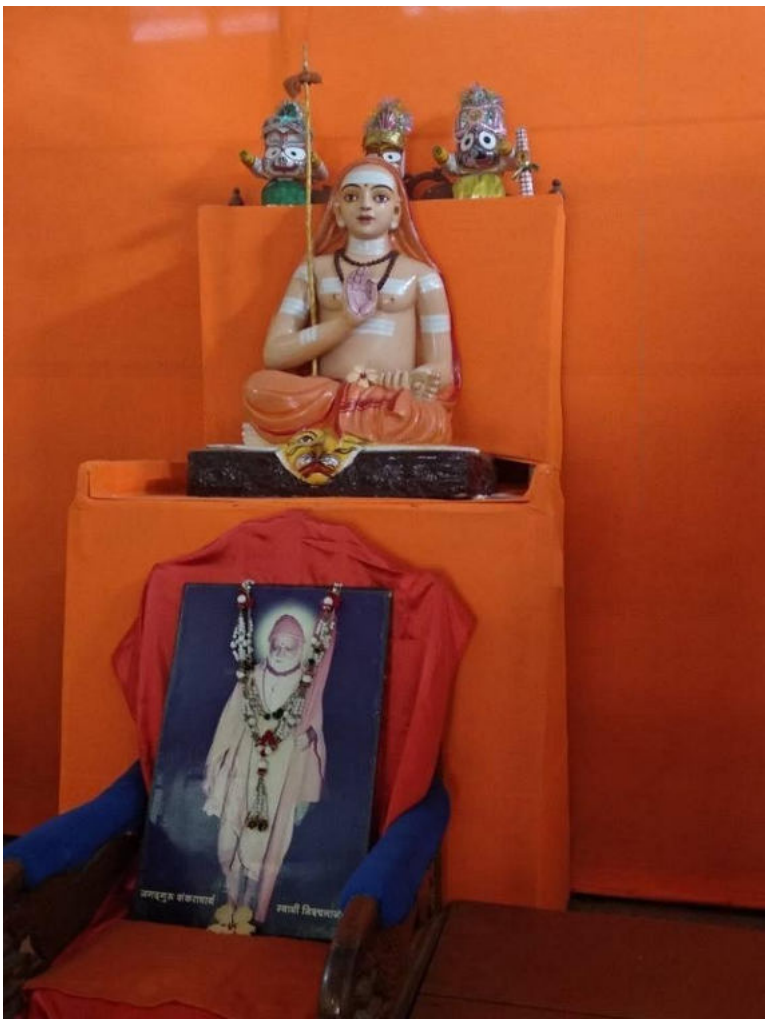
POORVAMNAYA JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA DHARMIK AVM PUNYARTHA NYAS

INDIAN BANK
A/C NO: SB 21224995438
IFSC CODE: IDIB000S601, MICR: 752019011

BANK OF BARODA
A/C NO: SB 24290100001795
IFSC CODE : BARB0SWARGD

INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK
A/C NO: SB 125901000003555
IFSC CODE: IOBA0001259

Ref: tripadvisor.in: Photos



Ref: hindustantimes.com

Date: Nov. 16, 2019

Puri's Govardhan Mutt moved out of Odisha government's control

The other three Hindu monasteries of Dwarka, Shringeri and Joshimath, established by Adi Shankaracharya, are managed by their Shankaracharyas and are not under government control.

Puri Shankaracharya Swami Nischalananda Saraswati had been demanding lifting of government control over Govardhan Mutt(HT Photo)

Govardhan Math from state control on Saturday following persistent demands by the Puri Shankaracharya.

The amendment gives Puri Math parity with the other three Hindu monasteries of Dwarka, Shringeri and Joshimath, all established by Adi Shankaracharya and managed without government interference.

Law minister Pratap Jena said the amendment to the Hindu Religious Endowment Act, 1951 was made keeping in mind the “religious pre-eminence and importance” of the Govardhan Math and will exclude it from the “religious institutions” defined under the act.

Set up in the 9th century, the Govardhan Math is the oldest Math in Puri and one of the four important Hindu ‘dhamas’ (holy abodes) established by Adi Shankaracharya.

The State government indirectly controlled the Puri Math since Lord Jagannath, who is the religious owner of the Math’s properties, is considered a perpetual minor.

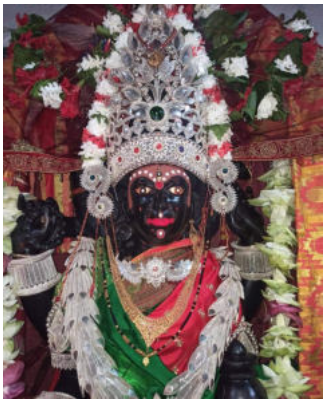
The state controls over 16000 temples and 450 Maths or Hindu monasteries through government appointed trustees and Mahants (priests) for the day-to-day management and is the sole arbiter as regards to the sale of Math properties.

Puri Shankaracharya Swami Nischalananda Saraswati has for long opposed state control of temples and Mutts alleging that it resulted in their mismanagement and decline of the Hindu religion.

“The bureaucrats managing the temples and Mutts are involved in managing the temple finances which result in corruption,” he recently said.

The state government’s decision follows criticism of the recent demolition of several ancient Puri Mutts associated with the Jagannath temple, including the ancient Vaishnavite monasteries-- the 700-year-old Emar Math, 300-year-old Languli Math and 521-year-old Bada Akhada Math. The Puri Shankaracharya has been against the demolition of the monasteries.

Early this month, the SC in an interim order, asked the Jagannath Temple Management Committee to invite the Puri Shankaracharya and ensure that the rituals were performed regularly every day without any remiss and obstruction.



Ref: FaceBook page: Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Shree Nischalananda Saraswati Ji

Photos:

गोवर्द्धन मठ
दीपावली
की
हार्दिक
शुभकामनाएं
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
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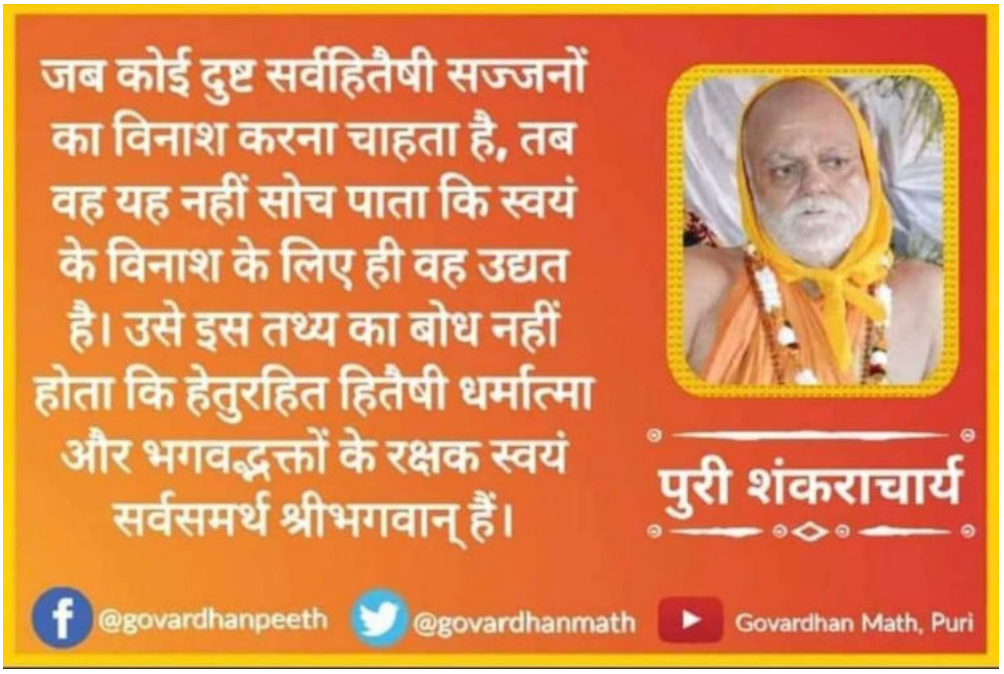
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri


जब कोई दुष्ट सर्वहितैषी सज्जनों का विनाश करना चाहता है, तब वह यह नहीं सोच पाता कि स्वयं के विनाश के लिए ही वह उद्यत है। उसे इस तथ्य का बोध नहीं होता कि हेतुरहित हितैषी धर्मात्मा और भगवद्भक्तों के रक्षक स्वयं सर्वसमर्थ श्रीभगवान् हैं।
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@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

गोवर्द्धन मठ
भगवान की प्राप्ति के लिए जितना त्याग
चाहिए उसका सर्वाधिक अंश
छठ व्रत करने से मिल जाता है।
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी
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Govardhan Math, Puri

कार्तिक शुक्ल षष्ठी भगवान् आदित्य और भगवती षष्ठी देवीकी आराधनाकी पवित्र तिथि है। इस वर्ष यह योग १० तथा ११ नवम्बर को सुलभ है। इस अवसर पर सनातन धर्ममें आस्थान्वित महानुभाव पवित्रदशामें **आदित्याय नमः** –इस मन्त्रका आस्थापूर्वक १००८बार जप करें तथा भगवान् सूर्य और षष्ठी देवीको जलदानादिसे तृप्तकर उनका अनुग्रहपात्र बनें। स्वास्थ्य, सुमति, समृद्धिसे सम्पन्न भारतको हिन्दुराष्ट्रके रूपमें ख्यापित करनेकी भावनासे उनकी आराधना करें।

स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य, पुरी–पीठ

गोवर्द्धन मठ
ऋग्वेदीय पूर्वाम्नाय गोवर्द्धनमठ-पुरीपीठाधीश्वर
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
गाज़ियाबाद प्रवास
2 अक्टूबर 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रातः 11:30 बजे
धर्मसभा - सायं 5:30 बजे
3 अक्टूबर 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रातः 11:30 बजे
स्थल - विंडसर पार्क सभागार, आदित्य मॉल के पीछे,
इंदिरापुरम, ग़ाज़ियाबाद, सम्पर्क सूत्र - 9667386999
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
आगरा प्रवास
दीक्षा एवं सङ्गोष्ठी
29 सितम्बर - सायं 5:30 बजे
30 सितम्बर - प्रातः 11:30 बजे
1 अक्टूबर - प्रातः 10:30 बजे
धर्मसभा
30 सितम्बर - सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थलः- निवासस्थान श्रीठाकुर हरेन्द्र सिंह, नगला बिन्दु, कबीस चौराहा, बमरौली कटरा,
फतेहाबाद रोड पुलिस स्टेशन, दोकी, आगरा, फोन - 9897402030, 9897920007
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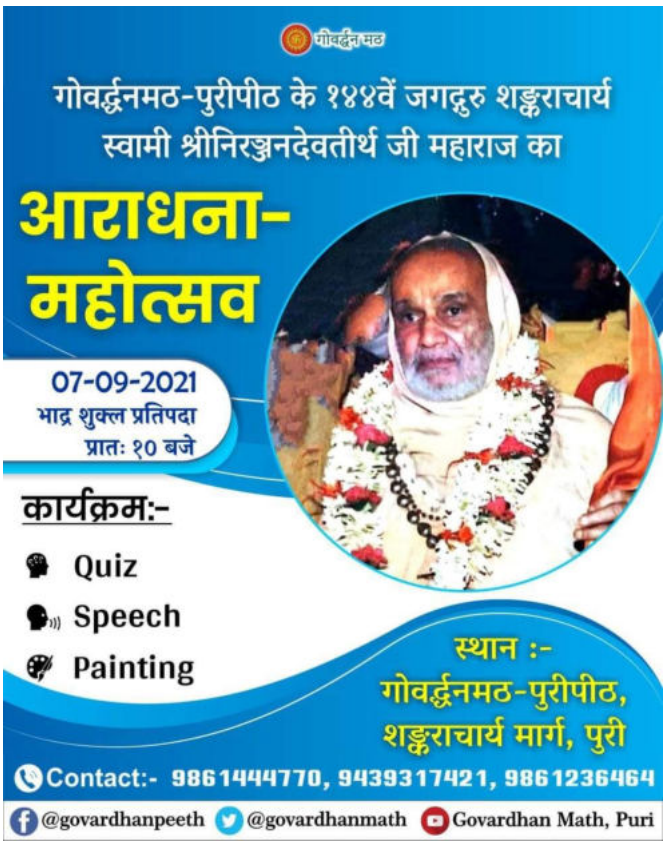
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

गोवर्द्धन मठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
रायपुर प्रवास
26 से 27 सितम्बर 2021
कार्यक्रम :-
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा :- प्रातः 11:30 बजे
पादुका पूजन :- सायं:- 6:00 बजे
स्थल - श्रीसुदर्शन संस्थानम्, श्रीशङ्कराचार्य आश्रम, रावा भाटा, रायपुर, Ph.- 7987696534
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri


गोवर्द्धन मठ
गोवर्द्धनमठ-पुरीपीठ के १४४वें जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी श्रीनिरञ्जनदेवतीर्थ जी महाराज का
आराधना-
महोत्सव
07-09-2021
भाद्र शुक्ल प्रतिपदा
प्रातः १० बजे
कार्यक्रम:-
Quiz
Speech
Painting
स्थान :-
गोवर्द्धनमठ-पुरीपीठ,
शङ्कराचार्य मार्ग, पुरी
Contact:- 9861444770, 9439317421, 9861236464
@govardhanpeeth @govardhanmath Govardhan Math, Puri

जय जगन्नाथ!
हर हर महादेव!
श्री कृष्ण
जन्माष्टमी
की हार्दिक बधाई
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी
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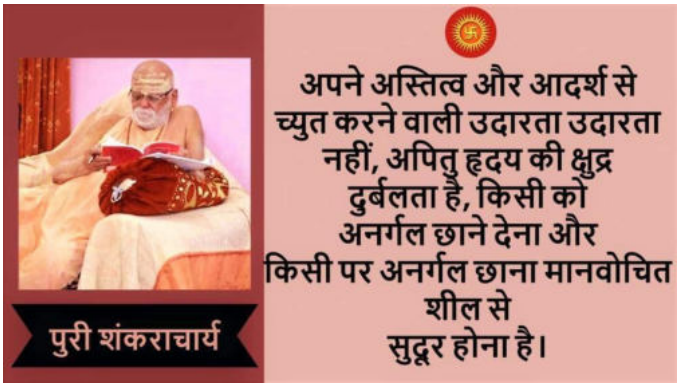
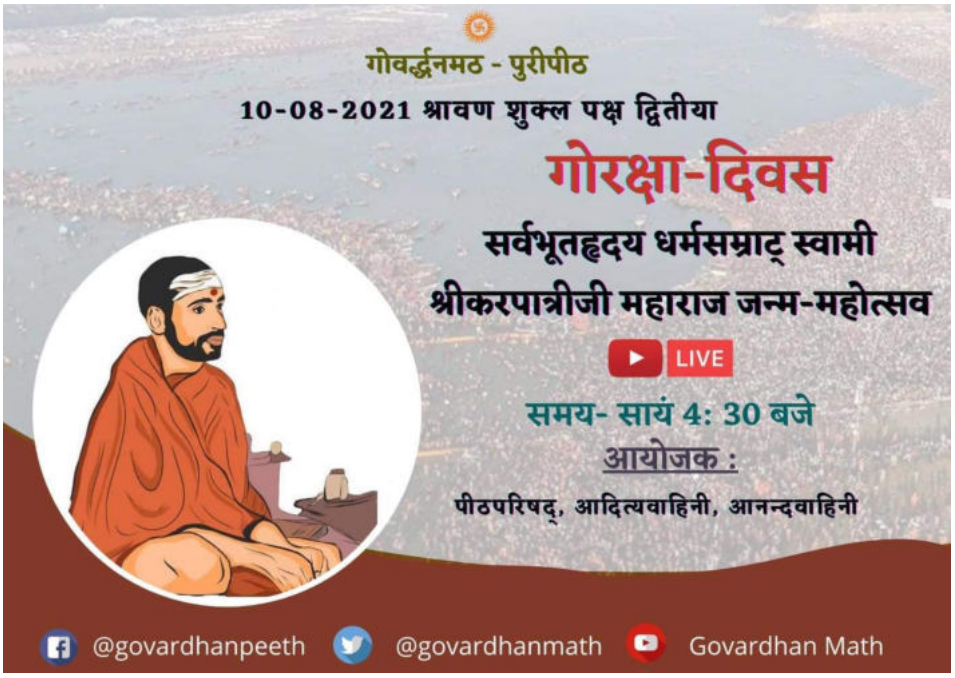

अपने अस्तित्व और आदर्श से
च्युत करने वाली उदारता उदारता
नहीं, अपितु हृदय की क्षुद्र
दुर्बलता है, किसी को
अनर्गल छाने देना और
किसी पर अनर्गल छाना मानवोचित
शील से
सुदूर होना है।
पुरी शंकराचार्य


गोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
10-08-2021 श्रावण शुक्ल पक्ष द्वितीया
गोरक्षा-दिवस
सर्वभूतहृदय धर्मसम्राट् स्वामी
श्रीकरपात्रीजी महाराज जन्म-महोत्सव
LIVE
समय- सायं 4: 30 बजे
आयोजक :
पीठपरिषद्, आदित्यवाहिनी, आनन्दवाहिनी
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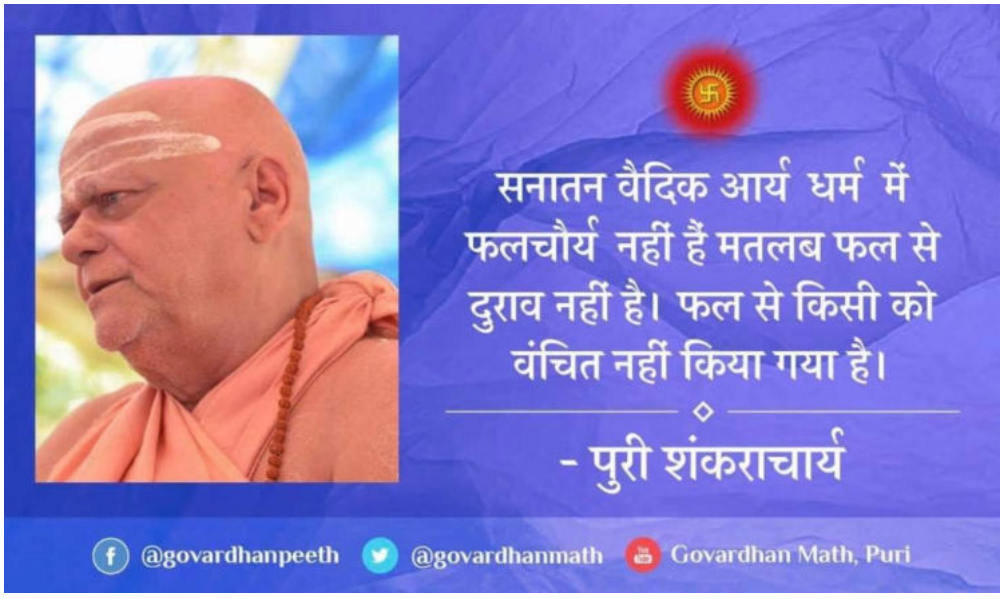
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math

श्रीमन्दिरके अस्तित्व और आदर्शकी रक्षाकी स्वस्थ विधा

विदित हो कि मान्य उच्चतम-न्यायालयके निर्देशानुसार पुरीपीठके श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु-शङ्कराचार्यसे श्रीमन्दिर-प्रबन्धन-समिति परामर्श लेकर कार्य करे। प्रश्न उठता है कि यदि समिति निर्णय लेनेके बाद परामर्श ले, तब परामर्शका कोई औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता। परामर्श देना तभी सार्थक सिद्ध होता है जब मान्य शङ्कराचार्यकी उपस्थितिमें समितिकी बैठक हो; ताकि वे श्रीमन्दिरकी स्थिति तथा समितिके सदस्योंकी भावनासे अवगत हों। इस सन्दर्भमें यह ध्यान रखना अति आवश्यक है कि श्रीमन्दिर सवर्था धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक संस्थान है। उसके आर्थिक आदि प्रकल्प भी धर्म और अध्यात्मकी सीमामें ही निर्धारित तथा क्रियान्वित हों, तभी संस्थानकी धार्मिकता और आध्यात्मिकताका समादर सम्भव है।


सनातन वैदिक आर्य धर्म में फलचौर्य नहीं हैं मतलब फल से दुराव नहीं है। फल से किसी को वंचित नहीं किया गया है।
- पुरी शंकराचार्य
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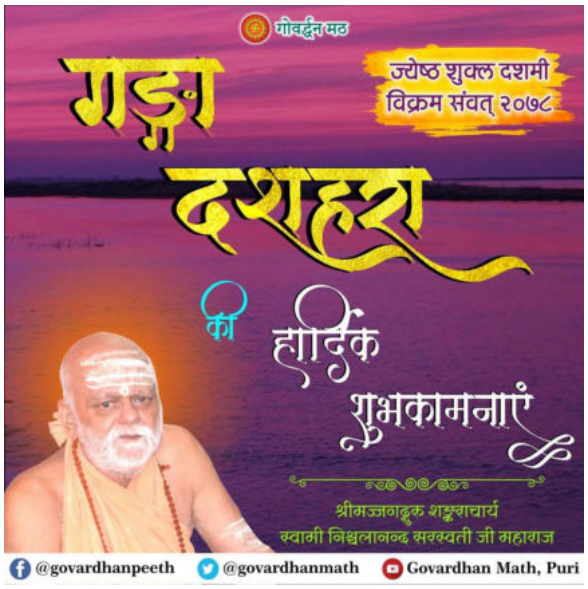
Govardhan Math, Puri

वैज्ञानिकोंसे अनुरोध

यह दार्शनिक तथ्य है कि कार्यमें उपादानकारण और उसके गुणकी अनुगति होती है। गुणपर्यन्त गुणी द्रव्य (वस्तु) की विद्यमानता सिद्ध है। अत: गुणका कर्षण कर लेनेपर कार्यकी कारणभावापत्ति सुनिश्चित है। इस दृष्टिसे पृथिवीमें जहाँ निज गुण गन्ध सन्निहित हैं; वहाँ जलका गुण रस, अग्निका गुण रूप, वायुका गुण स्पर्श और आकाशका गुण शब्द भी सन्निहित है। गन्धविहीन भूमि जल है। वैज्ञानिक प्रथम चरणमें दस किलो मिट्टीको सम्मुख रखकर यान्त्रिक विधासे उसके गन्धका अपहरणकर उसे जलका रूप प्रदानकर हमें सूचित कर प्रमुदित करें।

राष्ट्रोत्कर्ष दिवस

राष्ट्रोत्कर्ष दिवस


गोवर्द्धन मठ
गङ्गा दशहरा
ज्येष्ठ शुक्ल दशमी
विक्रम संवत् २०७८
की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
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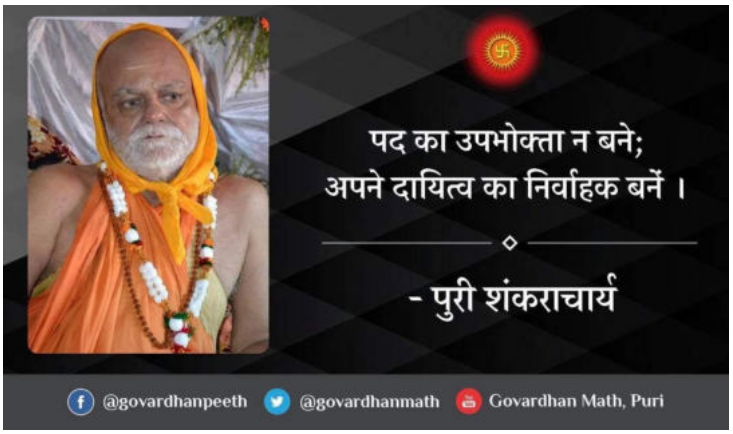
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri


पद का उपभोक्ता न बने;
अपने दायित्व का निर्वाहक बनें ।
- पुरी शंकराचार्य
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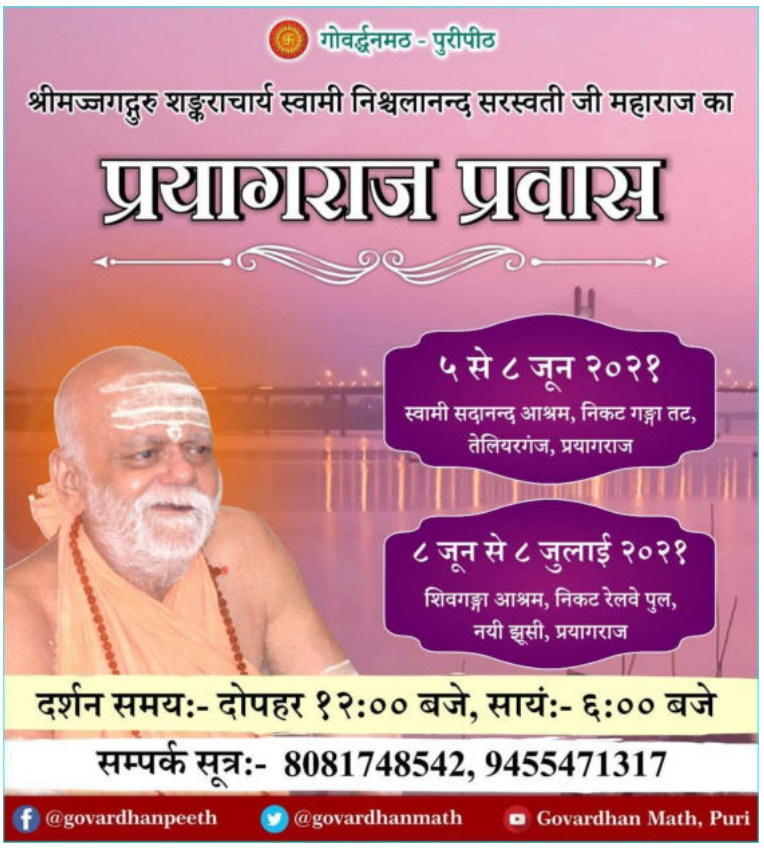
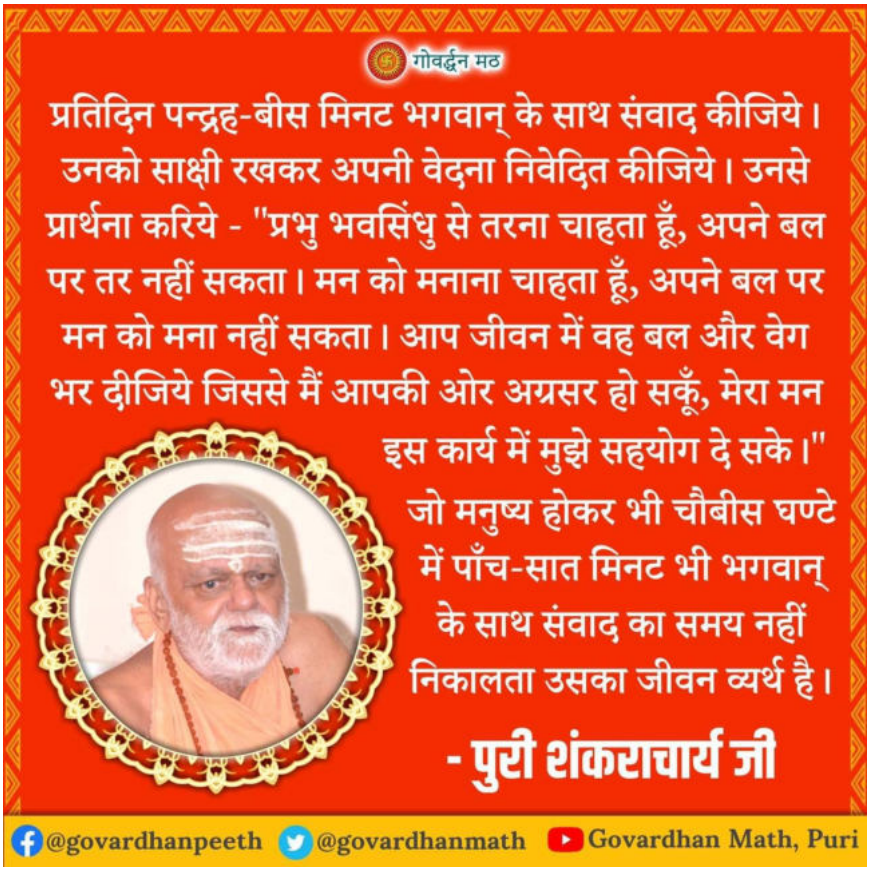
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri


गोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
प्रयागराज प्रवास
५ से ८ जून २०२१
स्वामी सदानन्द आश्रम, निकट गङ्गा तट,
तेलियरगंज, प्रयागराज
८ जून से ८ जुलाई २०२१
शिवगङ्गा आश्रम, निकट रेलवे पुल,
नयी झूसी, प्रयागराज
दर्शन समय:- दोपहर १२:०० बजे, सायं:- ६:०० बजे
सम्पर्क सूत्र:- 8081748542, 9455471317
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri


गोवर्द्धन मठ
प्रतिदिन पन्द्रह-बीस मिनट भगवान् के साथ संवाद कीजिये। उनको साक्षी रखकर अपनी वेदना निवेदित कीजिये। उनसे प्रार्थना करिये - "प्रभु भवसिंधु से तरना चाहता हूँ, अपने बल पर तर नहीं सकता। मन को मनाना चाहता हूँ, अपने बल पर मन को मना नहीं सकता। आप जीवन में वह बल और वेग भर दीजिये जिससे मैं आपकी ओर अग्रसर हो सकूँ, मेरा मन इस कार्य में मुझे सहयोग दे सके।"
जो मनुष्य होकर भी चौबीस घण्टे में पाँच-सात मिनट भी भगवान् के साथ संवाद का समय नहीं निकालता उसका जीवन व्यर्थ है।
- पुरी शंकराचार्य जी
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@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

गोवर्द्धन मठ
बाबा विश्वनाथ की नगरी
काशी में
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी
निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
का प्रवास:-
19 से 30 मई, 2021
स्थल:-
दक्षिणामूर्ति आश्रम,
अस्सी घाट, वाराणसी
दर्शन समय:-
प्रात:- 11:30 बजे
सांय:- 5:00 बजे
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 6392373613
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

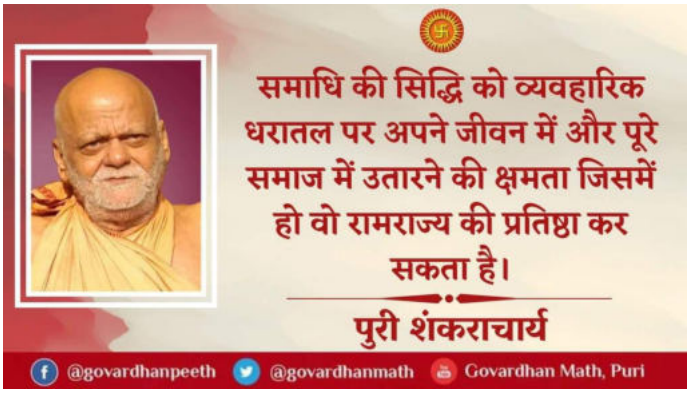
जय जगन्नाथ!
श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
हर हर महादेव!
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी
श्रीनिश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
होशियारपुर
आगमन
28 अप्रैल, 2021
स्थल :- श्री विमलाम्बा शक्ति संस्थान
हटदोखानपुर, टांडा रोड, अम्बर पैलेस
के सामने, होशियारपुर (पंजाब)
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 6398561960,
9876172645, 9876598849
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

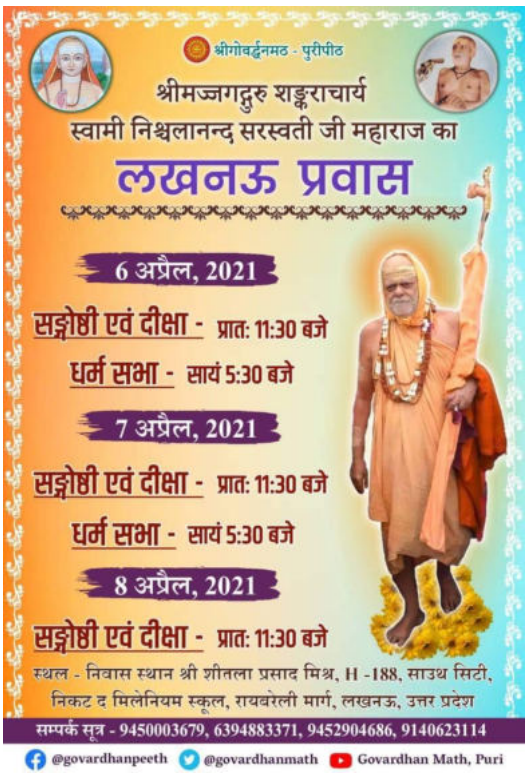
श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
प्रश्न: पूरे सनातन धर्म में वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था का सार क्या है?
उत्तर: पूर्व गुण-कर्म के अनुसार वर्तमान शरीर प्राप्त हुआ है। शरीर की सीमा में वर्ण प्राप्त है, वर्ण की सीमा में आश्रम प्राप्त है, वर्णाश्रम की सीमा में पुनः कर्म प्राप्त है। पूर्व गुण-कर्मानुरूप वर्तमान शरीर, शरीर सापेक्ष वर्ण है, वर्ण सापेक्ष आश्रम है, वर्णाश्रम सापेक्ष पुनः कर्मव्यवस्था है। यह सनातन धर्म का सार वर्णाश्रम को लेकर एक वाक्य में हमने बता दिया।
- पुरी शंकराचार्य जी
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

गोवर्द्धन मठ
राम नवमी
की
हार्दिक बधाई
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math Puri

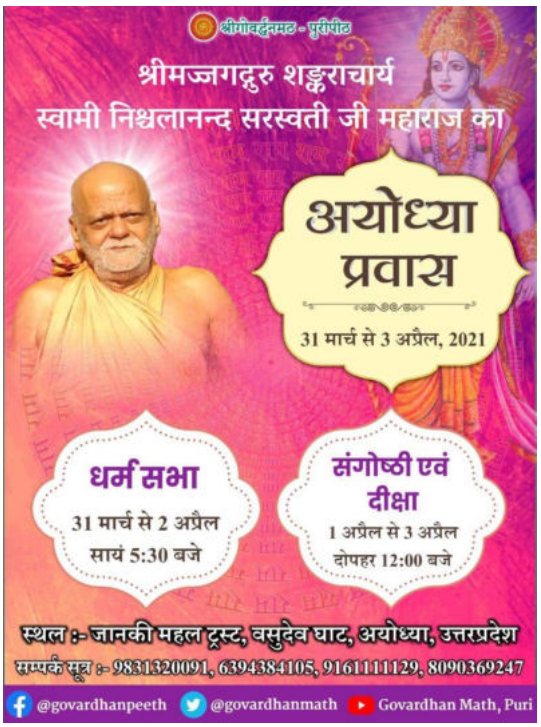
श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
चैत्र शुक्ल प्रतिपदा
विक्रम संवत् 2078
हिन्दु
नववर्ष
मंगलमय हो
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

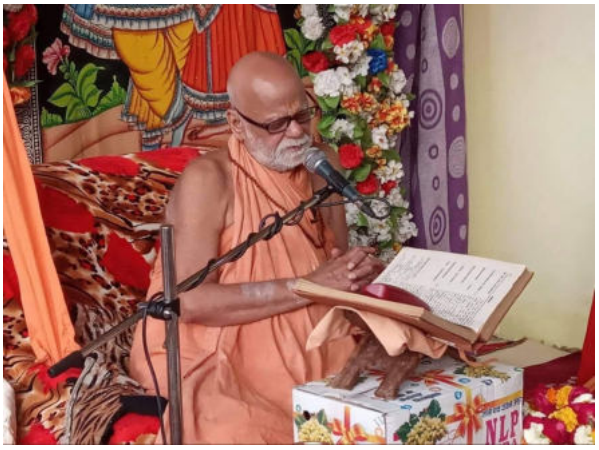
श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
ऋग्वेदीय पूर्वाम्नाय श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ-पुरीपीठाधीश्वर
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी श्रीनिश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
हरिद्वार कुम्भ
में हार्दिक स्वागत
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा
प्रातः 11:30 बजे
09 से 28 अप्रैल 2021
धर्म सभा
सायं: 5:30 बजे
विशेष कार्यक्रम :-
आत्मरक्षा एवं सन्ध्योपासना प्रशिक्षण (14 से 23 अप्रैल)
साधना एवं राष्ट्ररक्षा शिविर (24 से 26 अप्रैल)
शिविर स्थल- चण्डी-टापू, नीलधारा, हरिद्वार (उत्तराखण्ड)
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 9450641967, 8081748542, 7906718671
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri
www.govardhanpeeth.org


समाधि की सिद्धि को व्यवहारिक धरातल पर अपने जीवन में और पूरे समाज में उतारने की क्षमता जिसमें हो वो रामराज्य की प्रतिष्ठा कर सकता है।
पुरी शंकराचार्य
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri


श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
लखनऊ प्रवास
6 अप्रैल, 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रात: 11:30 बजे
धर्म सभा - सायं 5:30 बजे
7 अप्रैल, 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रात: 11:30 बजे
धर्म सभा - सायं 5:30 बजे
8 अप्रैल, 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल - निवास स्थान श्री शीतला प्रसाद मिश्र, H -188, साउथ सिटी,
निकट द मिलेनियम स्कूल, रायबरेली मार्ग, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 9450003679, 6394883371, 9452904686, 9140623114
@govardhanpeeth @govardhanmath Govardhan Math, Puri

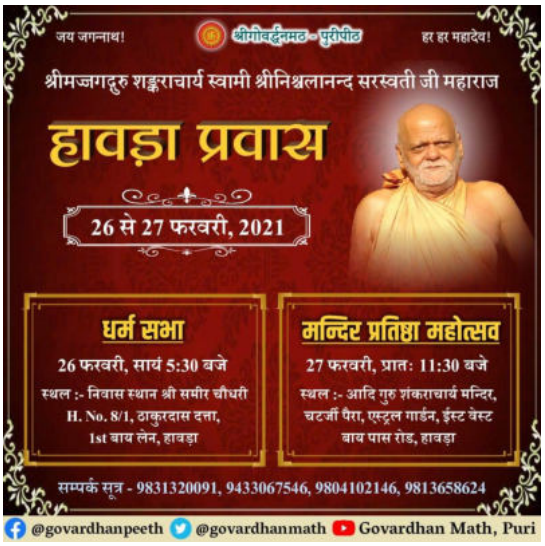
श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
रौजागाँव प्रवास
4 से 5 अप्रैल, 2021
4 अप्रैल, 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा
दोपहर 11:30 बजे
धर्म सभा
सायं 5:30 बजे
5 अप्रैल, 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा
दोपहर 11:30 बजे
स्थल - रौजागाँव चीनी मिल परिसर, लखनऊ-अयोध्या रोड, रुदौली, अयोध्या
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 9831320091, 8009091908, 7895003999, 9451614955
@govardhanpeeth @govardhanmath Govardhan Math, Puri


श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
अयोध्या प्रवास
31 मार्च से 3 अप्रैल, 2021
धर्म सभा
31 मार्च से 2 अप्रैल
सायं 5:30 बजे
संगोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा
1 अप्रैल से 3 अप्रैल
दोपहर 12:00 बजे
स्थल :- जानकी महल ट्रस्ट, वसुदेव घाट, अयोध्या, उत्तरप्रदेश
सम्पर्क सूत्र :- 9831320091, 6394384105, 9161111129, 8090369247
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri



गोवर्द्धन मठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी श्रीनिश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
देवघर प्रवास
सङ्कीर्ती एवं दीक्षा -
8 से 12 मार्च, 2021 प्रतिदिन प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल :- निवास स्थान श्री अभय ऑफ, लक्ष्मी निवास, लक्ष्मी बाज़ार, देवघर
धर्म सभा एवं गोष्ठी -
8 मार्च सायं 6:00 बजे
स्थल :- हाथी पहाड़ यज्ञशाला,
नज़दीक कृषि बाज़ार, देवघर
9 मार्च सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल :- सैंट ज़ेवियर हाई स्कूल,
दुर्गापुर, सतर, देवघर
विशेष कार्यक्रम -
बाबा वैद्यनाथ मन्दिर
प्रांगण में धर्म सभा
10 मार्च सायं 6:30 बजे
महाशिवरात्रि महोत्सव पर आशीर्वचन -
11 मार्च सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल :- निवास स्थान श्री अभय ऑफ, लक्ष्मी निवास, लक्ष्मी बाज़ार, देवघर
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 9831320091, 9431132217, 9470346577, 9431132392
@govardhanpeeth @govardhanmath Govardhan Math, Puri

जय जगन्नाथ!
गोवर्द्धन मठ
हर हर महादेव!
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज का
बेगूसराय-समस्तीपुर प्रवास
5 मार्च 2021
धर्म सभा - सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल - श्रीकंगन फूड पार्क, अगापुर, बेगूसराय (बिहार)
6 मार्च 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल - निवास स्थान श्री सुभाष कुमार ईश्वर 'कंगन', लाइफकेयर, भरौल, अगापुर
धर्म सम्मेलन - सायं 5:00 बजे
स्थल - सर्वेश्वर धाम, पटसा, हसनपुर, समस्तीपुर
7 मार्च 2021
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा - प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल - निवास स्थान श्री वैद्यनाथ झा, पटसा, हसनपुर, समस्तीपुर (बिहार)
सम्पर्क सूत्र:-
9831320091, 9060500469
9771465284, 7250111145
9608994883, 9954857785


जय जगन्नाथ!
श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ-पुरीपीठ
हर हर महादेव!
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी श्रीनिश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
हावड़ा प्रवास
26 से 27 फरवरी, 2021
धर्म सभा
26 फरवरी, सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल :- निवास स्थान श्री समीर चौधरी H. No. 8/1, ठाकुरदास दत्ता, 1st बाय लेन, हावड़ा
मन्दिर प्रतिष्ठा महोत्सव
27 फरवरी, प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल :- आदि गुरु शंकराचार्य मन्दिर, चटर्जी पैरा, एस्ट्रल गार्डन, ईस्ट वेस्ट बाय पास रोड, हावड़ा
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 9831320091, 9433067546, 9804102146, 9813658624
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

जय जगन्नाथ!
गोवर्द्धन मठ
हर हर महादेव!
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी श्रीनिश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
दरभंगा प्रवास
22 से 25 फरवरी, 2021
सम्पर्क सूत्र:-
9199628789,
9831320091
सनातन धर्म सम्मेलन
22 फरवरी, सायं 5:00 बजे
स्थल:- नवादा भगवती स्थान, नवादा, बाहेरा (दरभंगा)
24 फरवरी, सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल:- श्री जगदीश नारायण ब्रह्मचारी आश्रम, लगमा (दरभंगा)
सङ्गोष्ठी एवं दीक्षा
23 एवं 24 फरवरी, प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल:- निवास स्थान श्री अमरनाथ झा, नवादा
25 फरवरी, प्रात: 11:30 बजे
स्थल:- निवास स्थान श्री अरुण कुमार झा, टटुआर, मनीगाछी (दरभंगा)
धर्म सभा
23 फरवरी, सायं 5:00 बजे
स्थल:- मऊबेहट हाई स्कूल, मऊबेहट
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

श्रीगोवर्द्धनमठ पुरीपीठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी श्रीनिश्चलानन्द सरस्वती
धनबाद प्रवास
19 फरवरी, 2021 (शुक्रवार)
धर्म सभा – सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल:- श्री रामराज मन्दिर, डुमरा, धनबाद
सम्पर्क - श्री काजलदेव सिंह (9507607577), श्री शरद महतो (9204498154)
20 फरवरी, 2021 (शनिवार)
संगोष्ठी, दर्शन एवं दीक्षा – प्रातः 11:30 बजे
स्थल:- निवास स्थान श्री शत्रुघ्न महतो, डुमरा, धनबाद
सम्पर्क - श्री शरद महतो (9204498154)
विद्वत गोष्ठी – सायं 5:30 बजे
स्थल:- BCCL सामुदायिक भवन, कोयलानगर, धनबाद
सम्पर्क - श्री प्रमोद झा (9431914887), श्री उदय शंकर पाण्डेय (8709937128)
पादुका पूजन – सायं 7:30 बजे
स्थल:- निवास स्थान श्री शीतल कुमार मिश्र, सिटी सेंटर, लुबी सर्कुलर रोड, धनबाद
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 7903417665
21 फरवरी, 2021 (रविवार)
संगोष्ठी, दर्शन एवं दीक्षा – प्रातः 11:30 बजे
स्थल:- निवास स्थान श्री अतुल प्रसाद सिंह, कोयलानगर टाउनशिप, धनबाद
सम्पर्क - श्री अतुल प्रसाद सिंह (7004225075), श्री राज किशोर सिंह (7004225002)

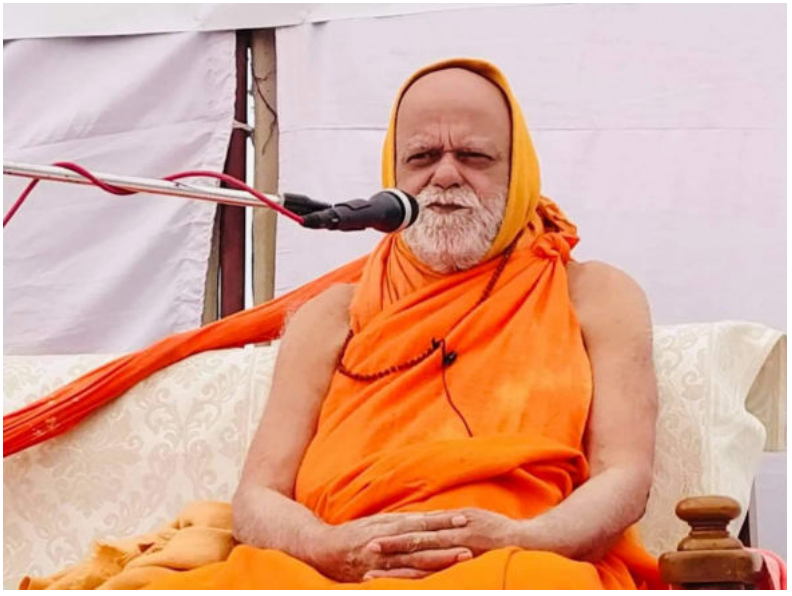
गोवर्द्धन मठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
के पावन सान्निध्य में
उपनयन संस्कार
14 फरवरी 2021
आचार्यत्वः- श्री रामशंकर शुक्ल जी
स्थानः- त्रिवेणी मार्ग, दक्षिणी पट्टी,
त्रिवेणी तुलसी चौराहा, पुल नं.2,
माघ मेला क्षेत्र, प्रयागराज (उ.प.)
सम्पर्क सूत्रः-
8081748542, 9100914003
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

॥ जय जगन्नाथ ॥
गोवर्द्धन मठ
॥ हर हर महादेव ॥
पूर्वाम्नाय गोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरीपीठाधीश्वर श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य
स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज
के पावन सान्निध्य में ....
माघ - महोत्सव
05 से 18 फरवरी, 2021
संगोष्ठी- दोपहर 12:00 से 01:00
धर्म-सभा- सायं 6:00 से रात्रि 8:00
स्थान:- त्रिवेणी मार्ग, दक्षिणी पट्टी,
तुलसी मार्ग चौराहा, पुल नं. 2,
माघ मेला क्षेत्र, प्रयागराज (उ.प.)
सम्पर्क सूत्र - 8081748542
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

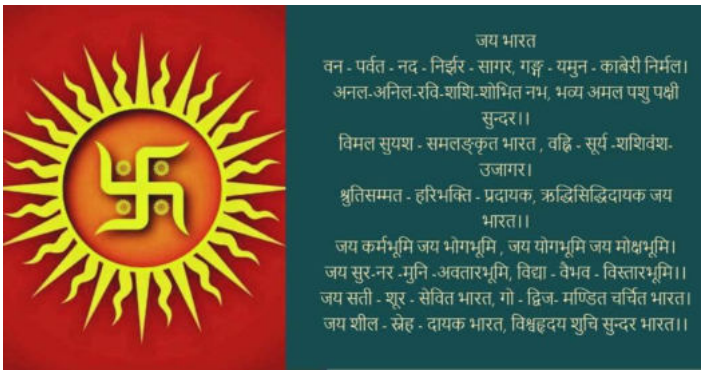
गोवर्द्धन मठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी
महाराज की अध्यक्षता में
हिन्दू-राष्ट्रसङ्घ-अधिवेशन
दसवां चरण
द्वितीय दिवस
दिनाङ्क - 24-01-2021
समय - सायं 5:30-7:30
LIVE STREAMING
WEBINAR
@govardhanpeeth
Govardhan Math, Puri
Sh. Sarvesh Tiwari
IT Expert
(USA)
Sh. ADN Bajpai
Former Vice Chancellor,
APS University, Rewa
(Madhya Pradesh)
Dr. Azad Kumar Kaushik
Prof. of Immunolgy
University of Guelph
(Canada)

गोवर्द्धन मठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी
महाराज की अध्यक्षता में
हिन्दू-राष्ट्रसंघ-अधिवेशन
दसवां चरण
प्रथम दिवस
दिनाङ्क - 23-01-2021
समय - सायं 5:30-7:30
LIVE STREAMING
WEBINAR
@govardhanpeeth
Govardhan Math, Puri
Sh. Sanjay Bedekar
MBA, M.Com Finance
(Australia)
Prof. (Dr.) Diwakar Sukul,
Founder- The Kamkus Clinic,
London Chartered Clinical
Psychologist
Dr. Om Sharma
Prof. at AIIMS
Max Plank Institute, Germany
Isha Vedic Foundation

गोवर्द्धन मठ
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु शङ्कराचार्य स्वामी निश्चलानन्द सरस्वती जी
महाराज के करकमलों से
महोदधि
आरती
तिथि - पौष पूर्णिमा
दिनाङ्क - 28-01-2021
समय - सायं 4:00 - 7:30
स्थान - स्वर्गद्वार, पुरी (ओडिशा)
@govardhanpeeth
@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

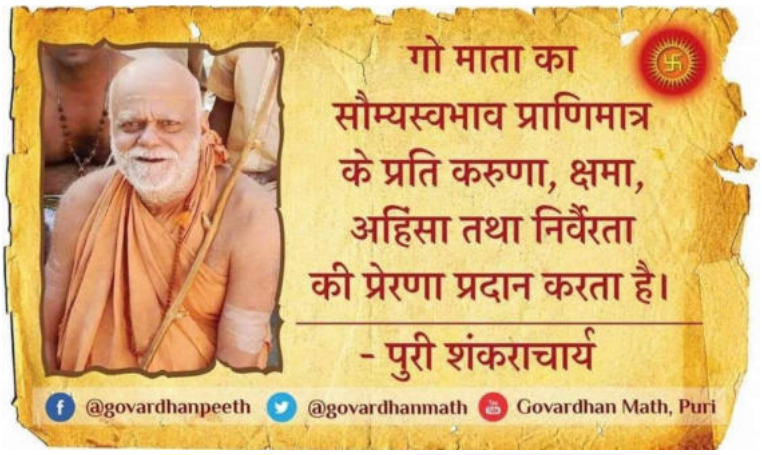


जय माँ हरसिद्धि
श्री हरसिद्धि मंदिर शक्तिपीठ उज्जैन


जय भारत
वन - पर्वत - नद - निर्झर - सागर, गङ्ग - यमुन - कावेरी निर्मल।
अनल-अनिल-रवि-शशि-शोभित नभ, भव्य अमल पशु पक्षी सुन्दर।।
विमल सुयश - समलङ्कृत भारत , वह्नि - सूर्य -शशिवंश- उजागर।
श्रुतिसम्मत - हरिभक्ति - प्रदायक, ऋद्धिसिद्धिदायक जय भारत।।
जय कर्मभूमि जय भोगभूमि , जय योगभूमि जय मोक्षभूमि।
जय सुर-नर -मुनि -अवतारभूमि, विद्या - वैभव - विस्तारभूमि।।
जय सती - शूर - सेवित भारत, गो - द्विज- मण्डित चर्चित भारत।
जय शील - स्नेह - दायक भारत, विश्वहृदय शुचि सुन्दर भारत।।

धर्मकी जय हो, अधर्मका नाश हो ।
गौ माताकी जय हो,
गौ हत्या बन्द हो ।
।।श्रीहरिः।।
।। श्रीगणेशायनमः ।।
प्राणियोंमे सद्भावना हो
विश्वका कल्याण हो ।
भारत अखण्ड हो
सङ्कल्पित हिन्दूराष्ट्र महासंघ एवं जनकल्याणार्थ
श्रीरुद्र महायज्ञ
दिनाङ्क - ०६/१२/२०२० दिन - रविवारसे १४/१२/२० दिन - सोमवार तक
कार्यक्रम
विशेष कार्यक्रम
निवेदक: समस्त कार्यकारी परिषद् एवं भक्तगण ।

।।श्रीहरिः।।
।। श्रीगणेशायनमः ।।
सङ्कल्पित हिन्दूराष्ट्र महासंघ एवं जनकल्याणार्थ
श्रीरुद्र महायज्ञ
दिनाङ्क - ०६/१२/२०२० दिन - रविवारसे १४/१२/२० दिन - सोमवार तक
कार्यक्रम्
दिनाङ्क : ०६/१२/२०२०, षष्ठी, रविवार
सर्वविध प्रायश्चित, विष्णु पूजन, कलश यात्रा ।
दिनाङ्क : ०७/१२/२०२०, सप्तमी, सोमवार
पंचाङ्ग पूजन, देव आवाहन, स्थापन पूजन, वेदी पूजन
अग्नि प्राकट्य, हवन आरम्भ ।
दिनाङ्क : ०८ से १३/१२/२०२०
नित्य हवन, पूजन, पाठ व अन्य विशेष कार्यकम ।
दि0 १४/१२/२०२०, अमावश्या, सोमवार
पंचाङ्ग पूजन, वेदी पूजन, आवाहित देवी - देवताओं का
पूजन, हवन, पूर्णाहुति वसोधारा,
देव विसर्जन तथा भण्डारा।
विशेष कार्यक्रम्
१ - नित्य प्रातः ५ बजेसे चतुर्वेद पारायण विष्णुसहस्रनाम पाठ
तथा रामचरितमानसका नवाह्न पारायण ।
२ - सायं ६ से ८.३० बजे तक " हिन्दुराष्ट्रसंघ महाधिवेशन अभियान "
विषय पर विशेष अतिथियों द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष एवं तकनीकी माध्यम से विचार संगोष्ठी
समस्त कार्यक्रम श्रीदक्षिणामूर्ति पुर्वाम्नायमठके फेसबुक एव यूट्यूबके माध्यमसे देखा जा सकता है ।


गो माता का
सौम्यस्वभाव प्राणिमात्र
के प्रति करुणा, क्षमा,
अहिंसा तथा निर्वैरता
की प्रेरणा प्रदान करता है।
- पुरी शंकराचार्य
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@govardhanmath
Govardhan Math, Puri

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी
वैदिक विज्ञान केन्द्र
सप्त दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला
वैदिक गणित (राष्ट्रीय वेबिनार)
दिनांक - १७ नवंबर २०२० से २३ नवंबर २०२० (अपराह्न ४.३० - सायं ६.०० बजे)
प्रस्तावित उद्घाटन सत्र
मुख्यअतिथि
मुख्यवक्ता
अध्यक्षता
प्रो० कैलाश विश्वकर्मा
पूर्वाम्नाय पुरी पीठाधीश्वर जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य
स्वामी श्री निश्चलानंद सरस्वती जी महाराज
प्रो० सकेश भटनागर
आयोजन सचिव
कार्यक्रम अध्यक्ष
संयोजक
प्रो० शशिकांत मिश्र
प्रो० विन्ध्येश्वरी प्रसाद मिश्र
प्रो० उपेन्द्र कुमार त्रिपाठी

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घ इन तथ्योंपर ध्यान दे

धर्म और मोक्षसे सुदूर आधुनिक जगत् अर्थ और काम तक सीमित है। भोग्यसामग्रीका नाम जहाँ **अर्थ** है, वहाँ उसके उपभोगसे सुलभ भूख- प्यास आदिकी निवृत्ति तथा देहेन्द्रियप्राणान्तःकरणकी पुष्टि और तृप्ति **काम** है। अर्थोपार्जन और विषयोपभोगकी वेदादिशास्त्रसम्मत वह सनातन विधा जो भोग और मोक्ष - दोनोंमें हेतु हो, वह **धर्म** है। मृत्यु, अज्ञता और दुःखसे अतिक्रान्त जीवन **मोक्ष** है। जन्मसे जीविकोपार्जनकी विधाका विलोप होनेके कारण विश्वस्तरपर आर्थिक विपन्नता तथा अनावश्यक विषमताका ताण्डवनृत्य दृष्टिगोचर है।

संयुक्तपरिवारका विखण्डन , प्रज्ञाशक्ति तथा प्राणशक्तिके क्रमिक उत्कर्षमें और उत्तरोत्तर उत्कृष्ट आनन्दाभिव्यक्तिमें हेतुभूत सनातन वेदादिशास्त्रसम्मत कर्म और उपासनाका विलोप, विकासके नामपर महानगरोंकी संरचनाके कारण कृषियोग्य भूमिका विलोप, वन - पर्वत - नदनिर्झर आदि वर्षाके दिव्य स्रोतोंको विकृत करने तथा विलुप्त करनेका उद्योग, महायन्त्रोंके अधिकाधिक प्रयोगके फलस्वरूप दूषित पर्यावरण, मद्य - द्यूतादि - दुर्व्यसन आर्थिक विषमताके सुदृढ स्रोत हैं।

प्रत्येक परिवारसे आस्थापूर्वक औसतन एक रुपया तथा एक घण्टा प्रति दिन निकले । उस धन और समयका उपयोग उस क्षेत्रको सुसंस्कृत, सुरक्षित, सम्पन्न बनानेमें हो।

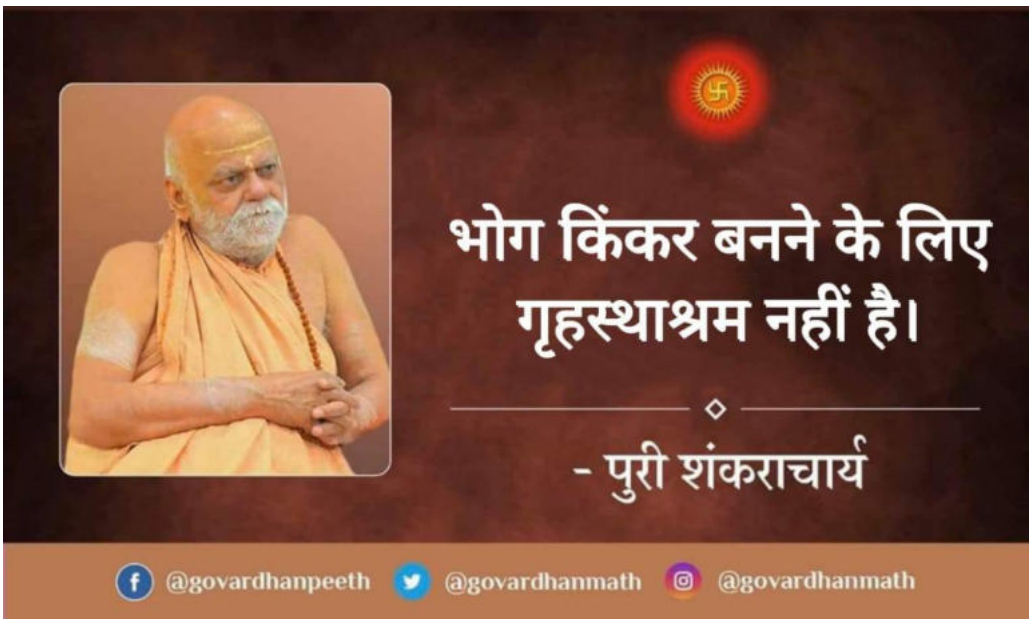
पृथिवी अर्थ है, जल अर्थ है, तेज अर्थ है, वायु अर्थ है, आकाश अर्थ है, देहेन्द्रियप्राणान्तःकरणसहित जीव अर्थ है। जीवनधन जगदीश्वरकी जो भी अभिव्यक्ति है, वह अर्थ है। जीवनधन जगदीश्वरके लिए जो भी प्रयुक्त तथा विनियुक्त है, वह अर्थ है।

'हम सच्चिदानन्दस्वरूप सर्वेश्वरके सनातन अंश - सदृश होते हुए प्राणी हैं, प्राणी होते हुए मनुष्य हैं, मनुष्य होते हुए हिन्दु - आदि हैं ' - इस तथ्यमें आस्थान्वित रहते हुए सर्वहितकी भावनासे हितैषी, हितज्ञ, हित करनेमें तत्पर और समर्थ - सत्पुरुषके मार्गदर्शनमें जीवन-यापन सर्वसुमङ्गल है।

निश्चलानन्दसरस्वती
श्रीमज्जगद्गुरु - शङ्कराचार्य - पुरीपीठ
११.११.२०२०

।।श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।।

सर्वसुमङ्गल तारक हरिनाम, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।
भवभयभञ्जक उद्धारक नाम, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।।
कलिमलदाहक शान्तिविस्तारक, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।
रविकुलभासक कीर्तिविस्तारक, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।।
दनुजविध्वंसक गोद्विजरक्षक, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।
श्रुतिसेतुपालक सन्तसंरक्षक, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।।
सानुज तापस पाणिधनुसायक, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।
कृपासिन्धु भक्तजनपरिपालक, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।।
वल्कलवसन शोभा अति सुन्दर, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।
जटाजूटसुभग श्रीपति सुन्दर, श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम।।


भोग किंकर बनने के लिए
गृहस्थाश्रम नहीं है।
- पुरी शंकराचार्य
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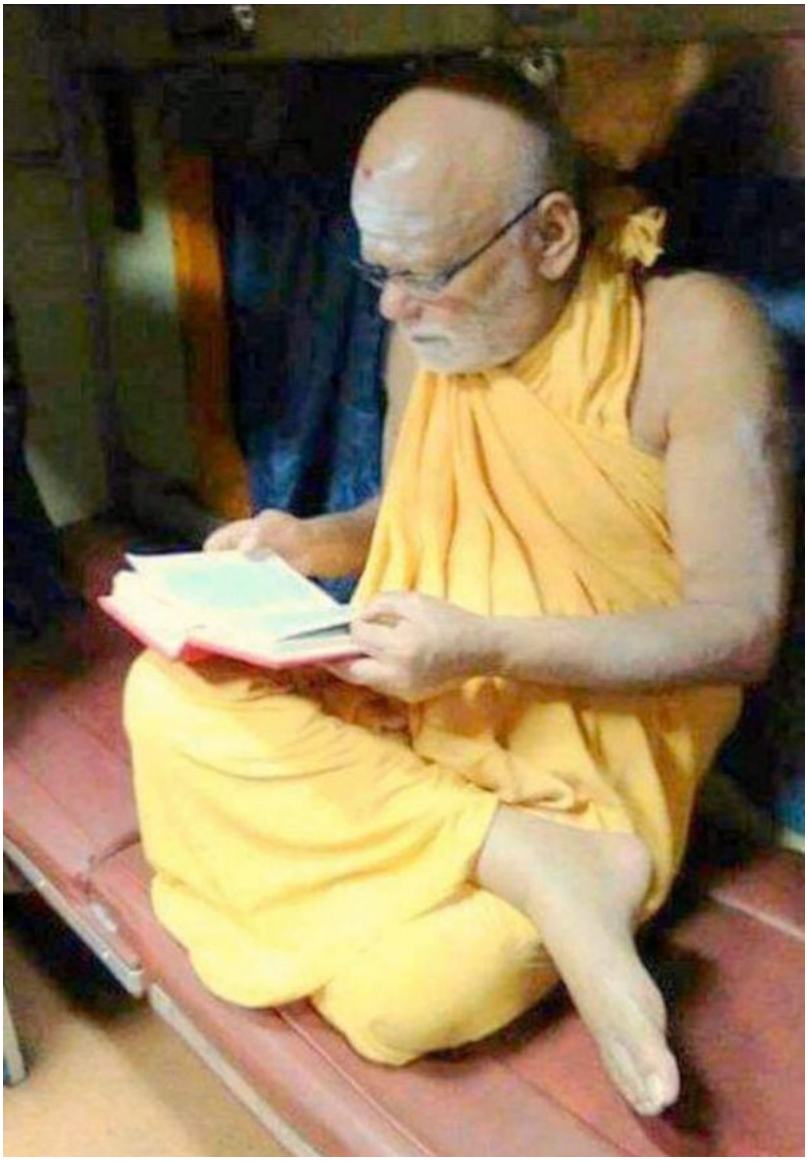

॥श्रीहरिः॥
॥श्री गणेशाय नमः॥
हिन्दू-राष्ट्रसङ्घ-अधिवेशन
कार्यक्रम विवरण
दिनाङ्क - २४,२५,२६,२७ सितम्बर २०२०
समय - सायं ०५ से रात्रि०८:३०
स्थान - ऋग्वेदी पूर्वाम्नाय गोवर्द्धनमठपुरीपीठ, पुरी, ओडिशा(भारत)
"भारत के अतिरिक्त अनेक देशों से हिन्दु प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित होंगे"
समायोजक-पीठपरिषद के अन्तर्गत "हिन्दू राष्ट्रसङ्घ"
LIVE
YouTube LIVE
https://pages.razorpay.com/GovardhanPeeth
गोवर्द्धनमठ - पुरी पीठाधीश्वर
हर व्यक्ति को शिक्षा, रक्षा, अर्थ और सेवा के प्रकल्प संतुलित रूप में प्राप्त हों ; इसकी विधा केवल सनातन वैदिक हिंदू आर्ष धर्म के पास है। जिसमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की जीविका जन्म से आरक्षित रहती है।
गोवर्द्धनमठ, शङ्कराचार्य मार्ग, पुरी - 752 001 (ओडिशा)
कार्यालय मोबाइल +91-94370 31716
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Jagannath mandir: https://fb.watch/9UwA2eEblS/

Mahodadhi aarti: https://fb.watch/9UwBEdIk-P/

Press conference: Hindu Religious Endowment Act: https://fb.watch/9UwEoiPFHr/

Divya sandesh: https://fb.watch/9UwIDaIX62/

Devta all knowing: https://fb.watch/9UwKKg9Q_N/

Ekadashi vrat: https://fb.watch/9UwNbjZOaX/

Karma kaand: https://fb.watch/9UwPBMFRIf/

Ayodhya Ram mandir: https://fb.watch/9UwSBqoKe2/

Ayodhya verdict: https://fb.watch/9UwUSPkNTs/

Ram mandir: https://fb.watch/9UwXjyK_RI/

Bengal: https://www.facebook.com/govardhanpeeth/videos/406165269975608/

Aryans: https://www.facebook.com/govardhanpeeth/videos/470441747040855/

Plunder: https://fb.watch/9Ux1JdT9DW/

Importance of Gayathri: https://fb.watch/9Ux47QD-IO/

Vedic science: https://fb.watch/9Ux76CHbbN/

Scrapping of Article 370: https://fb.watch/9Uxa4WLSoO/

Swami Karpatri Maharaj: https://fb.watch/9UxddS22nA/

About Kuldevta: https://fb.watch/9UxiVVKdJf/

Message for the youth of India: https://fb.watch/9UxmTTcBF8/

YouTube Videos

Shri Shankaracharya of Puri: https://youtu.be/fz9Id69_Se0

Shankaracharya talks to DD news: https://youtu.be/4J0bD5ZzzGI

Swamy Sri Nischalananda Saraswati: https://youtu.be/Q5e_vtOYfnI

Swamy Atmanishtanandaji visits: https://youtu.be/aYSj3wNGin0

Gopashtami: https://youtu.be/0G3tsYA5EGw

Shankaracharya of Puri: rosehub TV: https://youtu.be/-F-PygiE0i8

Sri Nirvikalpananda Saraswati: https://youtu.be/PR98qgYi2Ss

Narasingha Mishra vs Sri Shankaracharya: https://youtu.be/APRvpK7-wlM

Vyas peeth ka prabhav: https://youtu.be/KW_pS6KIatE

Bhagwatam: chaturmas 2020: https://youtu.be/IiWGxIVav4E

About taking deeksha: https://youtu.be/7VU7HijhjX8

Listen to the audio recordings of pravachans of Govardhan Math Puri Peethadheswar Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Shri Nischalanand Saraswati Ji Maharaj by using the below given link. 👇🏽👇🏽

https://t.co/LYRYbUk3IL

🚩जय जगन्नाथ🚩

Pravachan on Adi Shankaracharya jayanthi: https://fb.watch/9VbceXEyeD/

Divya sandesh: https://fb.watch/9VbhMGrvJ6/

Birth time of Adi Shankaracharya: https://fb.watch/9VbkD6uu3O/

Tejomahalay sandesh: https://fb.watch/9Vc5AQSZt6/

About swapna deeksha: https://fb.watch/9VcguK-Yi4/

Divya sandesh: https://fb.watch/9VcoHdsLwD/

On Avatar of Sri Dattatreya: https://youtu.be/u_oTafYnVd4

Download Vedic maths:
https://app.box.com/s/fzf0vovuku7lteml48rpk1h8nvwv6gu3

ॐ सह नाऽवतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यं करवावहै । तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ॥ **(3)**

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥ **(3)**

APPENDIX

Shiva stotrams:

1. Link to Shiva tandava stotram, sung by Shankar Mahadevan:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S980-z1qx3g

2. Link to Shiva tandava stotram with Sanskrit lyrics:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QvUF4LkmwKo

3. Shiva panchakshari stotram:
Rajshri soul:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFXRBS_w4bY
Uploaded by Bhakti:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjmJAGTbsfc

M. S. Subbulakshmi: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyLeBNsovQ8

4. Lingashtakam:
Watch "Lingashtakam I Sooryagayathri I By The Holy Ganga In Rishikesh I Shiva Chant" on YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KevXUCjcmEk

5. Shivashtakam:
Watch "Shivashtakam [Full Song] By S.P. Balasubrahmaniam - Shiva Roopa Darshan" on YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nV0OzSNe578

6. Kashi Vishwanatha ashtakam:
Watch "Vishwanathashtakam | SP Balasubrahmanyam | Shiva Stotra | Full song" on YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OrpwYGYECQE

7. Nirvana shatkam:
Watch "Shivoham - Nirvana Shatkam - Sri Jagadguru Adi Shankaracharya - by Sri Balasubramanyam" on YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pLjr8Zp5gs

8. Dakshinamurthy stotram:
Watch "MS Subbulakshmi-Dakshinamurthy-stotram" on YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=85WLkkxd1TU

9. Rudram:
Watch "Sri Rudram" on YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vQjBQJqi0Ak

10. Link to Mrita Sanjivani kavcham:
https://app.box.com/s/otxk14z00nb39w36ikkgn7z1o06vd0wt

11. Link to Ganagapur Dattatreya nijapada darshana.mp4:
https://app.box.com/s/svw4tuq7m6bd0e9v1eja7vnq4nbd8hfw

Sri Durga stotras chanting:

Watch "MS subbulakshmi -Durga pancharatnam" on YouTube:
https://youtu.be/eyVMIKQqGHE

Watch "Shyamala Dandakam | Sanskrit Devotional Song | D.K.Pattammal" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/wmpBgBfYzNk
Video: Annapurna Stotram With Lyrics by Uma Mohan et al:
https://youtu.be/uOCYfsbkEOo

Watch "Annapoorna Shtakam By M S Subbulakshmi" on YouTube:
https://youtu.be/qXsC1UzAQ-Q

Watch "Argala Stotram || Durga Saptshati || Om Jayanti Mangala Kali || Madhvi Madhukar Jha" on YouTube:
https://youtu.be/YD0eXOX6gbo

Watch "Argala Stotram | Kavita Krishnamurti" on YouTube:
https://youtu.be/q0BGFbxtTFE

Watch "Full Mahalakshmi Ashtakam With Lyrics | महालक्ष्मी अष्टकम | Powerful Lakshmi Mantra For Wealth" on YouTube
By Rajshri Soul
https://youtu.be/FrUa0ovoZJQ

Watch "Astadasha shakthi peetha stotram (watch & listen Astadasa shakthi peetalu)with lyrics" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/7w3gRwSomYA

Watch "या कुंदेन्दु| Ya Kundendu Tusharahara Dhavala | Saraswati Mantra With Lyrics | Saraswati Vandana" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/DySzqHwNCxU

Watch "Navdurga Stotra - with Sanskrit lyrics | Devi Devotional" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/UqLEtj3cyaY

Watch "Ambha Shambhavi - Rajarajeshwari Ashtakam.....(Preetha Madhu)" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/T-FyzzVJL_4

Watch "Sri Durga Parameshwari Stotram" on YouTube
Sringeri Jagadguru:
https://youtu.be/tH66LH3ZaAE

Watch "Sri Meenakshi Pancharatnam By MS Subbulakshmi" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/ss01u3PfFBQ

Watch "Ashtalakshmi Stotram | Ashta Lakshmi Stotra for Prosperity and Wealth | Art Of living Bhajan" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/9fWsqdWondg

Watch "Devi Kavacham | Bhanumathi Narsimhan | Art of Living Devi Chant" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/7DdBlesXgOE

Watch "Sri Kamakshi Stotram" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/-9w9dtqKWy8

Watch: Kanakadhara stotram by MS Subbulakshmi
https://youtu.be/kbqYUJfo38M

Watch "Durga Devi Stotram by Smt. Bhanumati Narasimhan | Art of Living TV" on YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c5lSJ7o-hw4

Watch "Sri Lalitha Sahasranamam | ललिता सहस्त्रनाम | Bhanu Didi Chants | Devi Chants Art of Living" on YouTube
https://youtu.be/Xvjh4UXbqOg

Watch "शुंकर महादेवन यांुच्या सुरेल आवाजात र्णपती अथवाशीर्ा! Shankar Mahadevan Ganpati Atharvashirsha" on YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DAXzF3O2h5Y

Good sites:

A very good site for stotras, ashtottara etc on various Gods (you can choose the language too):
https://vignanam.org

To bring together and disseminate the Vedic and ethnic features allied with Kerala:
http://vaikhari.org/

Another very good site one can refer for Vedas, samhitas, aranyakas, upanishds etc etc:
www.vedicheritage.gov.in

Vedic Mantra collection .. Mantra sangrah:
https://www.drikpanchang.com/vedic-mantra/mantra-collection.html

Link to Sanskrit mantras, prayers etc:
https://www.hinduwebsite.com/mantraslinks.asp

Mantras, shlokas, stotras for Hindu Gods, Goddeses:
https://www.templepurohit.com/mantras-slokas-stotras/

For Stotras**:** https://stotranidhi.com

Box link to download ebook..Daily prayers.pdf (in Sanskrit+English):
https://app.box.com/s/0gz5k856mzne79jc255ycngjg9ye7ttb

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):
https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Link to download Lalitha Sahasranamam:
https://vignanam.org/samskritam/sree-lalita-sahasra-nama-stotram.html

Link to download Durga saptashati:
https://vignanam.org/samskritam.htm#&panel1-1

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):
https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-1 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://app.box.com/s/789eqte8p9o0c1zm50mdxcn44i1q7cb2

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-2 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://app.box.com/s/yvuv38j9pcbvzzc23zpy9xht49bdjxzv

Box Link to download ebook ShreeRam.pdf ...Ramayana in pictures
https://app.box.com/s/o7kgml3ig6ko5wea5h245qawion0j9y7

Box Link to download ebook RamNavami messages (Kannada).pptx
https://app.box.com/s/3d7can9x1jfrch7cdforha6qfgljqy5g

Download Ramcharita manas (Tulasidas) by Gita Press:
https://archive.org/details/GitaPress790

Download Valmiki Ramayanam (English) from TTD, Thirupathy:
https://ebooks.tirumala.org/read?id=20&title=Valmiki%20Ramayanam

When Lord Ram and Hanuman gave darshan to Tulasidas: Talk by Sri Sathya

Sai Baba:
https://www.facebook.com/SathyaSaiWithStudents/videos/812029159749759/?app=fbl

Link to download Avadhut Geeta: (English):
https://www.holybooks.com/wp-content/uploads/Song-of-the-Avadhut-by-Dattatreya.pdf

ॐ सह नाऽवतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यं करवावहै । तेजस्विनावधीऽतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ॥ **(3)**

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥ **(3)**